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OBJECTED TO THE BOOKS

Mr. Comstock Seizes Works in a Nassau Street Store.

REPRODUCED PAINTINGS UNDER BAN

Catalogues of Pictures Shown in the Paris Salons, "Le Nu de Rabelais" and Several Other Books Confiscated.

The book store of Henry Miller, at 122 Nassau Street, one of the best-known establishments of its kind in the city, was invaded yesterday by Anthony Comstock, the agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and a collection of illustrated books which, it is asserted by Mr. Comstock, are not of such a character that their sale should be permitted, was seized.

The proprietor and George F. Carew, one of his clerks, were arrested, but were subsequently released on bail.

The books which came under the ban of Mr. Comstock were copies of Le Nu au Salon, by Armand Silvestre, which is an illustrated catalogue of the nude pictures exhibited in the Paris Salons in the Champ de Mars and the Champs Elysées, and which has been published annually since 1888. The paintings are artistically reproduced in photogravure, and the book has heretofore had unrestricted sale in Paris, London, and in this city. One of the series which was particularly objected to by Comstock is Le Nu de Rabelais. This is a reproduction in photogravure of a collection of paintings by Garnier, a French artist of eminence, illustrative of Rabelais's text, which were originally exhibited in London and were mentioned in the dispatches by Harold Frederic to THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

There was an objection raised by the British matron to the public exhibition of these paintings, and they were withdrawn from the public gaze. The sale of the illustrated catalogue by Armand Silvestre, with the photogravure reproduction of the original paintings, has never been interdicted.

Miller's bookstore, where the latest attempt at suppression was made by Comstock, has been in existence for years. It is frequented by some of the best people in town—merchants, lawyers, literary men, and book collectors. The proprietor numbers among his customers men of National reputation. Samuel J. Tilden was a frequent visitor to the store in search of rare volumes for his library. Mr. Miller had never before been accused of dealing in obscene or objectionable literature.

Comstock's visit to the store was made about 4:30 in the afternoon. He was accompanied by two members of his staff of detectives and Patrolman Dixon of the First District Police Court, who carried with him a search warrant empowering a search of the premises. This warrant was issued at the request of Comstock and on the affidavit of one of the detectives, who several days ago visited the store and purchased a copy of "Le Nu de Rabelais." This detective pointed out George F. Carew as the person from whom he had purchased the book. Carew was arrested, and when Mr. Miller came forward and said that he was responsible for what his clerk had done, he was likewise taken into custody. Mr. Miller was allowed to go out with the policeman in search of a bondsman. During his absence Comstock and his detectives made a search of the stock in the store, and seized as contraband 101 unbound and 41 bound books. They were chiefly copies of "Le Nu au Salon, several copies of "Le Nu de Rabelais," and the illustrated catalogues of the Société Nationale de Beaux Arts of Paris. The books were packed in a case and taken to Comstock's office. Mr. Miller and Carew, his clerk, were taken to the First District Police Court in the Criminal Court Building. Mr. Miller, who was not represented by counsel, asked for a postponement until he could secure the services of a lawyer. The Magistrate granted his request and adjourned the examination until Tuesday next. Meanwhile the book dealer and his clerk were admitted to bail in $500 each. The bail was furnished by Thomas Bradburn, a bookseller of 78 Nassau Street.

Mr. Miller was naturally indignant at his arrest and the seizure of a part of his stock. He said:

"I have been in business in this city since 1857, and have been at my present location for over twenty years, and there has never been an accusation of this kind against me. The books seized by Comstock have been openly on sale in Paris and London and other cities in Europe. They have been on sale here in reputable book stores in this city for years. There was no concealment about them. They were on my shelves with the rest of my stock. They are often brought here from Europe through the mails, and neither the Custom House people nor the Post Office authorities have ever made any objection to their importation, which would have been the case had they been classed as obscene literature. Le Nu au Salon has been published annually since 1888, and I have never heard any objection to its sale or circulation. Every facility was given to Comstock to examine the stock in my store, as there was nothing to conceal.

"While in court, Comstock endeavored to induce me to plead guilty. He said: 'You had better plead guilty and take a nominal fine. That will settle the matter.' But I refused. I am anxious to have my arrest made a test case. I will fight the matter in the courts until I get a jury to decide the question whether the books that I, as well as other reputable dealers, have been selling openly for years, without objection, are to be classed as obscene literature."

Mr. Comstock said last evening, when asked about the seizure:

"Mr. Miller was arrested for selling matter which has already been passed on by the courts and conviction been had on it. That was in Special Sessions last week.

"This is not Rabelais as a standard work," continued Mr. Comstock, picking up a book. "I doubt whether it even consists of extracts of Rabelais. The works of that author, even in fine print, make a volume of considerable size. And this book is more than half pictures, I should judge. The book was gotten up in France to sell for its pictures. The cover of this book alone would procure conviction.

"Our action does not endanger the sale of Rabelais as a classic under any circumstances. Our only intention is to keep books with such pictures as these out of the hands of young people especially. A man might print a part of the Bible, and publish it with immoral illustrations, but that would not make the production a good book.

"Mr. Miller is a Grand Army man, as I am, and I dislike to have any cry raised that I have arrested a 'comrade.' I was informed of the case through an assistant, and didn't even know on which side of the street Mr. Miller's store was. The fact that Mr. Miller was known as a reputable dealer ought to make no difference. If a man is allowed to sell such stuff on Nassau Street or on Broadway, there is no reason why he could not sell them on the east side or to school children."

Mr. Carlisle Working on His Report.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Carlisle is devoting nearly all his time now to the preparation of his annual report to Congress. He visits the Treasury every day, but remains only a short time. He is doing his work at home, where he is not subject to interruption.

Young Incendiaries Confess.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Willie Hargraves, twelve years old, and Willie Barron of South Boston, seven and a half years old, confessed to Fire Marshal Whitcomb to-day to having set several fires in this city. Each boy said his acts were prompted solely by a desire "to see the engines go."

Ex-Police Officer Accused of Crime.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Ex-Police Lieutenant John H. Laskey was to-day held in $3,500 for the Grand Jury on the charge of obtaining $2,500 from L. B. Shurtleff by false pretenses.

CANAL AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE

Prof. Keasby Predicts that the United States Will Control in Nicaragua as Against Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The thirtieth scientific session of the American Academy of Political and Social Science was held this evening at the new Century Club. Prof. Edmund J. James of the Academy presided, and the principal paper was presented by Prof. L. M. Keasby of Bryn Mawr College, who spoke on "The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine," saying:

Lord Salisbury remarked the other day, in reply to some criticism from the Liberals, that he did not make his foreign policy, he inherited it. Our Secretaries of State are not so fortunate. They have not had a definite policy handed down to them, but, rather, questions, and these, too, for the most part incumbered with estoppels of preceding administrations.

As for the American people, unable to get at the fact of the matter, they decide such diplomatic questions as they come up by instinct, off-hand, or, it might be better said the American public is impelled by two antagonistic diplomatic instincts. On the one hand, our Monroe doctrine urges us to keep the hand of Europe —or, to put it more concisely, the paw of the British lion—off the American continent. On the other hand, our instinctive dread of entering foreign alliances often makes us hesitate to act on crucial questions until the opportunity is gone.

This case of John Bull vs. Uncle Jonathan in re Nicaraguan Canal is, indeed, a knotty problem, and we have a very crooked and tortuous path along which to trace our way.

Our frontier is about gone now, Prof. Turner tells us, and we are getting land hungry again. We have made a grab at Hawaii, and given up for fear of entangling alliances. We have always wanted Cuba to match Jamaica in the West Indies, and many say we must have her now. We are watching our British rival's every move now, and, though we do not seize the bones still lying around, we object to her acquisition of any more.

And now commerce says the canal across the isthmus must be built. The people say "Yes, but it must be ours." England answers, "No, for it is already half mine, and you have agreed." Our fear of foreign complications holds us back, but we chafe at the restraint, and our land hunger, embodied in the Monroe doctrine, urges us to break the leash which holds us. The bond is but a treaty made years ago, by which we were entrapped. If I may make a prophecy I should say it is not strong enough to restrain the American nationality if it feels itself at all cramped.

If I judge aright, we will build the canal and control it, and then let England exert her control as best she may. This is the policy she adopted against France in regard to the Suez Canal. Let us, then, follow her example, and take the chances.

Mr. J. W. Miller of New-York City, who has spent a number of years in Nicaragua, spoke on the technical side of the question. Mr. Miller stated that the canal should not cost more than $70,000,000, but even assuming that it cost $100,000,000, there would be a net revenue of over 10 per cent. upon the capitalization.

Mr. Miller was followed by Dr. Emery R. Johnson, instructor in transportation at the University of Pennsylvania, who discussed the commercial advantages of the canal.

FUSION IN ALABAMA ASSURED

Kolb Yields at Last to a Scheme for Joining Forces and Dividing Spoils—"Fair-Election Militia" Proposed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 13.—The non-partisan State silver and honest-election conference, attended mostly by Populists, met here to-day, with 800 delegates in attendance. It was opened with an address by Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sibley said that he was going next year with the party that favored free silver. He said he would not support a goldbug Democrat or Republican for President.

The conference had a long wrangle as to whether Populists should co-operate with Republicans and other anti-Democrats in the State campaign. R. F. Kolb, leader of the anti-fusionists, gave in this afternoon, and fusion carried the day.

Resolutions were adopted declaring for free silver, opposing the National bank system, and advocating "honest elections," by force if necessary. All people in favor of this platform were invited to join in the movement "on terms of justness and fairness to all who participate," which means a division of honors. This invitation settles the question of fusion.

Resolutions were adopted calling on Congress to investigate Alabama election methods, and requesting the Senate not to seat Senator Morgan until inquiry is made into the lawfulness of his election. Senator Morgan's brother, Philander Morgan, a prominent Populist, voted for the latter resolution.

It was resolved to effect a State organization of men who should see that the anti-Democrats, if they win, shall "wrest the Government from the usurpers by force, if they do not submit peacefully." To this end, R. F. Kolb, Senator A. T. Goodwin, and P. G. Bowman were appointed a committee to name a Central Committee, whose headquarters shall be at Birmingham, and to whom the formation of the "fair-election militia" shall be intrusted.

The Populist State Committee decided to hold two conventions next year, one to select Presidential Electors and one to name a State ticket. Indications are that the State ticket will be Populist, and the Presidential Electors Republican.

NOT IN THE ROGUES' GALLERY YET

An Outrage so to Degrade a Man Before Conviction, the Recorder Says.

Assistant District Attorney Osborne yesterday made a motion before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions, for an order to remove James O'Connell from the Tombs to Police Headquarters to have his photograph taken for the Rogues' Gallery.

The Recorder denied the motion in a most emphatic manner. O'Connell was arrested on suspicion of stealing $3,000 worth of diamonds, and was sent to the Tombs while the police looked for evidence.

"Such a thing as you ask," said the Recorder, "is a shameful trespass on the rights of the citizen. Every man is presumed to be innocent until proved guilty. If this man was acquitted of the charge, it would be an outrage on him and his family to have his picture in the Rogues' Gallery. This practice has been condoned too long, and I shall stop it as far as I am concerned."

MECHANICS' LIEN LAW VIOLATED

Mr. Dowling to Begin an Investigation in New-York Monday.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Commissioner Thomas J. Dowling of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics will begin an investigation in New-York City on Monday next regarding violations of the mechanics' lien law. It is asserted that the law is evaded and that the employes cannot recover wages for the reason that mortgages on the newly constructed buildings are executed in such a way as to prevent recovery.

Complaints have been received from painters in New-York City that the life and limb law is being violated.

Commissioner Dowling will meet the leaders of building trades at his New-York City office, in the Postal Building, to-morrow, to make arrangements for the investigation.

Where Lincoln Went to Fight a Duel.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 13.—Ex-Mayor Pike is to present to this city a monument to be erected on the spot where Abraham Lincoln and James Shields met Sept. 23, 1842, to fight a duel, but thought better of it, the quarrel having arisen over satirical articles contributed to a Springfield paper by Miss Mary Todd, then engaged to Lincoln.

Addicks Obtains a Newspaper.

DOVER, Del., Nov. 13.—It is understood here that J. Edward Addicks has obtained control of The State Sentinel of this town, for years the organ of the stalwart wing of the Republican Party in Delaware.

Holmes Asks for a New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Formal application for a new trial for Harman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, convicted of the murder of B. F. Pietzel, was filed to-day. The Court will hear argument on Monday.

HAS A MANIA FOR ARSON

Ex-Controller Edward Wemple Accused of a Serious Crime.

ARRESTED AND HELD UNDER BONDS

Charged with Setting Fire to Buildings in the Town of Fultonville — Downfall of a Noted Politician.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Ex-State Controller Edward Wemple was arrested this morning at Fultonville, on the charge of setting fire to the new dwelling of Herbert H. Fonda, Sunday evening. A basket filled with shavings and newspapers, soaked with kerosene oil, was placed against a door in the rear of the house. The flames were discovered by L. V. Peck, the cashier of the Fultonville Bank, and were extinguished in time to save the house.

Wemple is also charged with having set fire to the Wemple foundry building which was burned a few weeks ago. A committee of citizens has been at work collecting evidence in the case since that time. He is also suspected of having caused several other incendiary fires in Fultonville during the past few months.

Mr. Wemple is one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the Mohawk Valley. In addition to having been elected State Controller, he has held the offices of Member of Congress, Member of Assembly, and State Senator. He has spent large sums of money in politics.

He became addicted to drink and took the Keely cure, but there was no improvement in his intemperate habits. It is thought his mind is affected, and a mania for burning buildings has developed. He is forty-nine years old.

After the death of his father, he became one of the proprietors of the Wemple foundry at Fultonville. He belongs to one of the noted families of the Mohawk Valley. Wemple was one of the State officers of 1801 under contempt of court for refusing to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court in regard to counting the returns from Dutchess County.

The arrest of Wemple at his home, in Fultonville, this morning, has created something of a sensation in this city and throughout the Mohawk Valley, where he is so well known. His arrest, however, had been anticipated in certain circles during the last two weeks. Something like six weeks ago the Wemple foundry at Fultonville, in which the ex-Controller had been interested since boyhood, was sold at an assignee's sale. About the time a transfer of the property was to be made, the foundry was found to be on fire, and before the local firemen could do any effective work the building was consumed.

The fact that the ex-Controller had said that if William B. Wemple's Sons could not retain possession of the property, no one else would, led to suspicion's being centred on him. There were a number of circumstances that tended to strengthen the belief that Wemple caused the fire, it having caught in a portion of the building where no fire had been used, and he having been seen in the building shortly before the flames burst out.

An investigation committee was organized and held frequent meetings, called witnesses, and endeavored to get at every fact relating to the case. On last Sunday night an attempt was made to burn the residence of one of Wemple's neighbors. A basket was found containing a quantity of kindling wood and two newspapers saturated with kerosene. The basket had been placed near the residence, and the wood had been lighted and was still burning when discovered. The incipient blaze was easily extinguished and the basket and its contents were taken in charge by the village authorities.

Wemple was suspected of being the cause of this incendiary attempt, though no reason for desiring to destroy the property of his neighbor can be assigned. A detective was put on the case. He gained admittance to the cellar of Wemple's house, and there found not only such kindling wood as the basket contained, but found pieces that had been cut or split from the wood found in the basket. When this strong circumstantial evidence of Wemple's guilt came to the attention of the investigating committee, his arrest was immediately resolved upon, and it followed this morning.

He was arraigned before a Justice of the Peace, who held him to bail in the sum of $10,000, his son-in-law, A. Broom, a manufacturer of Fultonville, and ex-Deputy Controller Westbrook of this city going upon his bond. At the District Attorney's office it is said that proof of another incendiary attempt by the ex-Controller is forthcoming. Charitably inclined acquaintances ascribe his conduct to a disordered brain, and yet nothing can be discovered in his conversation or in his home life to justify this claim. His wife and two daughters keenly feel the disgrace into which his conduct has precipitated them.

He began his political career as a Supervisor of the town of Glen, in which Fultonville is situated. He was then elected to the Assembly, then as a Representative in Congress, which was followed by a term in the State Senate. Before being elected to the office of Controller and then re-elected, he received a very handsome complimentary vote in the Saratoga Democratic Convention for Governor.

He never was a man of large means, but had a comfortable competence, which, added to a snug fortune possessed by his wife, placed him in fair financial circumstances. When he entered Congress his habits became dissipated; his fortune has since flitted away, and to-day he stands as an object for the sympathy of his friends.

New Capitol Arrangements Needed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Gov. Morton and Lieut. Gov. Saxton had a conversation to-day. It was of short duration, and was brought about by Lispenard Stewart, who, as President of the State Prisons Commission, made a formal demand for quarters in the Capitol for his commission, which has thus far held its sessions in a committee room. It was agreed by the two State officers to have a meeting of the Trustees of the Capitol Nov. 26 and carefully consider the needs of the several State Departments and commissions as to quarters. THE NEW-YORK TIMES some time ago pointed out how each head of a department reached out for all the room possible, occupying in most instances twice as much as he required. There promise to be some radical changes in the arrangement of department quarters as the result of the coming meeting.

Knights of Labor and Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In his annual report, read before the General Assembly of Knights of Labor, General Master Workman Sovereign declared that the order had suffered as the result of a "well-directed conspiracy to destroy it, controlled and directed by men who had served for many years in its highest and most influential positions." He sharply criticised the men who seceded from the order.

He also made a long defense of his order to boycott National bank notes. General Worthy Foreman Michael J. Bishop also reported.

Pursued by a Crazy Swordfish.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Herman Hilyer, from Missouri, who is supposed to be insane, called at the White House this afternoon, and made ineffectual attempts to see Vice President Stevenson and the President. He said he was pursued by a crazy swordfish, and wanted protection from the Government. Hilyer created a disturbance on being refused admittance, and was taken to a police station.

$30,000 for Injured Hotel Servant.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov 13.—A jury in Judge Burk's Fourteenth Judicial Court last night rendered a verdict against the Oriental Investment Company, owners of the Oriental Hotel, in Dallas, for $30,000, in favor of Maggie S. Line, a servant who was injured about two years ago in an elevator in the hotel. She sued for $52,000. There are three other suits pending by parties injured in the same accident.

Subsidy for Mail Steamers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the Cabinet this afternoon an order in council was passed granting $25,000 subsidy to the Beaver Steamship Line for a fortnightly service of steamers calling at St. John, N. B., during the Winter months.

MISSIONARIES IN EXTREME PERIL

Commissioner Darnham's Reply to Minister Terrell on the Condition of Affairs at Harpoot, Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—In reply to an inquiry from United States Minister Terrell regarding the situation of the missionaries at Harpoot, Commissioner Darnham has replied that, while they are alive and well, their position is one of extreme danger.

FIRE IN VAN CORTLANDT PARK

A New Electric Motor for Railway Service, a Shed, and Cars Destroyed—The Loss About $10,000.

A fire in Van Cortlandt Park at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning destroyed a car shed belonging to the New-York and Putnam Railroad, a new electric motor, a number of freight cars, and other property. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and it is said that the insurance was small.

The shed stood at the junction of the main line of the railroad with the Yonkers branch, and was near the old Van Cortlandt mansion. One end of the shed was used for experimenting with an electric motor, looking toward introducing electric cars on the road for passenger traffic. In the middle of the shed were eight cars loaded with lumber and coal, and at the other was a large bin filled with coal.

Two engines responded to an alarm, but the shed was so dry that it burned to the ground in about half an hour. The coal also caught fire.

The electric motor had been under construction for several months. A successful trial was made with it on the tracks Tuesday. Invitations were sent out recently to railroad men to attend a public trial of the motor a few weeks hence. The motor was valued at $6,000, and the secret of its construction, which belongs to the company, at many thousand dollars more.

Tea Burned in Barclay Street.

A fire at 6 Barclay Street yesterday morning destroyed property valued at $6,000.

The fire started in the sub-cellar, which was occupied by the Barnston Tea Company, and the damage was almost wholly confined to three floors. The principal loss was on the floors occupied by the tea company, large quantities of teas being consumed.

The building belongs to the Astor estate, and it was said yesterday that the fire started where some employes of the estate were at work cleaning out chimney flues.

BROOKLYN TROLLEY'S 181ST VICTIM

Seven-Year-Old Moses Moscovitz Was Killed While He Was Going Home from School.

Moses Moscovitz, seven years old, a schoolboy, whose parents live at 91 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed by a Brooklyn trolley car at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while he was going home from school. He was the one hundred and thirty-first victim of the Brooklyn trolley.

He was crossing Throop Avenue at Middleton Street, when Car No. 2,012 of the Union Avenue line, going at high speed, knocked him down, the wheels passing over his body. His skull, his left arm, and right leg were fractured, and his body was terribly bruised. He died before an ambulance arrived.

His parents knew nothing of the accident until last night, when, as the lad failed to return, they set out to look for him. The motorman and conductor of the car were arrested.

BURIED ALIVE IN A WELL

Farmer Lepherz's Wife Saw Tons of Sand Fall on Him and She Watched All Night by His Grave.

MANOR, L. I., Nov. 13.—Frederick Lepherz, a farmer, while digging a well this afternoon on a farm which he had just purchased, was buried under tons of sand and killed. His wife witnessed the accident. She picked up a shovel and commenced to dig for her husband, but, realizing the hopelessness of the undertaking, she ran to the house of Samuel Raynor, who was not at home. She then went two miles along the railroad track to the village. She soon had a party of men, who went back with her.

As it was then dark, and Lephers was seventeen feet in the earth, buried under tons of sand, nothing could be done till morning. Mrs. Lepherz refused to leave the place where her husband was buried, and a party of neighbors is watching with her.

THREE MEN ROBBED FINUCAN

Tripped His Horse and Beat Him, Then Took All His Money.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Nov. 13.—Thomas Finucan of Woodsburg, reached this village late to-night and reported that he was waylaid and badly beaten between Lynbrook and Rockville Centre. He was driving to this place, and his horse was thrown by a rope which three men had stretched across the road. The animal's leg was broken by the fall.

The three men, he says, then attacked him, stripping him of all his valuables, and disappeared, after warning him on penalty of death not to attempt to follow them.

Finucan's face was badly bruised and his pockets had been rifled of their contents. He notified the night officer of the village and with several deputies they went in pursuit of the highwaymen, but no trace of them could be found.

It was so dark Finucan was unable to see the faces of the men.

SHERMAN TALKS OF M'KINLEY'S CHANCES

The Ohio Senator Confident His Favorite Will Be Nominated.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 13.—Col. H. G. Otis, editor of The Los Angeles Times, has received from Senator Sherman the following letter in response to a congratulatory note on the Senator's decision to lead the party forces in favor of Gov. McKinley's nomination for the Presidency:

"The recent elections have cleared the political sky, and, I believe, fairly open a way for the nomination of Major McKinley. He will be heartily supported from Ohio, and I trust will be nominated and elected."

NOT SCRAMBLING FOR A NOMINATION

But Senator Allison Would Like the Illinois Vote in Convention.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Senator Allison left this afternoon for Washington, after finishing his Presidential fence building with the aid of local Republican politicians. He told one of the county leaders:

"My own State will present my name to the convention of 1896. The leaders there say they want to pay me that compliment, if it goes no further. If Illinois would support me I would appreciate it very much, but I do not want it understood that I am making a scramble for the place."

Brewer Michael Groh's Fall.

Michael Groh, a wealthy brewer, fell from the third-story rear window of his home, 49 West Ninety-first Street, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He sustained a fracture of the thigh and a broken ankle.

Members of the family are reticent about the matter. Dr. Meyer of 801 Madison Avenue has been treating Mr. Groh for some weeks. It is said heart trouble was the cause of his illness. Mr. Groh is sixty-six years old and weighs 225 pounds. He has a slight chance of recovery.

Cigar Box Not Burglar Proof.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., Nov. 13.—The residence of Jacob Fink, 589 Spring Street, was entered by burglars some time last night or early this morning and robbed of $700. The money was in a cigar box under Fink's bed.

FIVE OYSTERMEN DROWN

The Dredge James W. Boyle Went to the Bottom Off Rockaway Point.

TUG MUTUAL NEAR, BUT HELPLESS

Wind and Sea Had a Sweep at the Dredge as She Turned Broadside to Run into Rockaway Inlet.

The steam oyster dredge James W. Boyle sank off Rockaway Point yesterday morning, and five men were drowned.

The Dead.

The dead are:

CARROLL, JOHN, deckhand and cook, forty years old, of Hoboken, N. J.; widower.

FINN, JOHN, chief engineer, thirty-eight years old, of Rondout, N. Y.

McDONALD, PETER, Jr., Captain, twenty-eight years old, of Prince's Bay, S. I.; married; no children.

NEWBERRY, JOHN, deckhand, forty years old, of Tottenville, S. I.; unmarried.

WOOD, WALTER B., charterer, thirty years old, of Inwood, L. I.; married and had four children.

The James W. Boyle was chartered last Saturday from her owners, James W. Boyle of this city and Capt. Peter McDonald, Sr., of Prince's Bay, S. I., by Walter B. Wood, an oyster planter and constable at Inwood, to go to Bridgeport, Conn., to get a cargo of seed oysters and transport it to Jamaica Bay, to oyster grounds that Mr. Wood has there.

The boat, with her crew, went to Bridgeport, was met there by Mr. Wood, loaded her cargo, and Monday afternoon started for Jamaica Bay. She came down through the Sound and the East River, passed out the Narrows, and at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning was seen steaming for Rockaway Inlet, the entrance to Jamaica Bay.

The story of her foundering was told yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by Capt. Robert H. Deakin of the tug Mutual.

"I was outside," he said, "with four city scows in tow. We had left the dumping grounds and were heading for Coney Island when I first saw the James W. Boyle. She was making for Rockaway Inlet in the face of a wind that was blowing from the northeast at least thirty miles an hour and was kicking up a pretty heavy sea.

"I watched the little boat battling with the waves, and when I was about a mile or a mile and a half from her and she was between one and two miles from Rockaway Point, she turned to enter the inlet channel and avoid the shoals that run out there. The moment she turned her broadside to the wind a heavy sea struck her on the starboard, entered her gangway, which was open, and heeled her over to leeward. Before she righted another sea struck her, tore her deckhouse, wheelhouse, and everything above her deck away, filled her with water, and she at once went out of sight.

"I made for her as quickly as I could, but did not dare to cast off the scows even to save the lives of those that I knew must be struggling in the water, for I had over 100 persons on the scows, and knew that the minute the scows lost headway they would be liable to crash together and drown all on board.

"I had to change my course somewhat, and so got the full force of the wind and sea, and was longer than I otherwise would have been in reaching the spot where the Boyle went down. When I got there I found that the hull had gone down and that nothing but the houses and loose stuff that had been on deck was afloat. Not one of the crew was to be seen. They must have drowned instantly—in all probability were carried right down.

"I kept my boat there for a time, looking for members of the crew, and in doing so read the name 'James W. Boyle' on the front of the pilot house. My position became dangerous, because of the way the scows were acting, and I straightened them out to start for the city. In doing so, so great was the force of the wind and sea, that a new seven-inch hawser connecting Scows 1 and 2 parted, and I was obliged to lay to and reconnect them.

"The first thing that I did after getting to the city was to notify Edward M. Timmins, manager of the Mutual Towing Company, to which my boat belongs, and he notified Mr. Boyle of the loss of his boat and her crew, and posted a notice in the Maritime Exchange.

"It took me three-quarters of an hour to get to the wreck, but I doubt if I could have saved any one if I had been only ten minutes in reaching her. If I had had scows without any one on board them I would have cast them off at once; but, under the circumstances, did not dare leave my tow."

Those aboard the tug Union also saw the Boyle as she went down, but could not give assistance.

Mr. Wood's name is placed among those drowned, because last night it was impossible to discover him alive, and Capt. McDonald, Sr., felt certain that he had left Bridgeport on the foundered vessel.

The James W. Boyle was built in 1885 at Athens, N. Y. She was a small screw steamer, 40.6 tons burden, 68 feet long, 18 feet beam, 5.5 feet depth, and was valued at $12,000. She lies in 30 feet of water, right at the mouth of Rockaway Inlet.

Much of the wreckage from the Boyle floated inside Sandy Hook, with the afternoon tide, and was reported by the steamship Mab and other vessels when they stopped at Quarantine for inspection.

INJURIES OF THE PURITAN

Divers Make Unsuccessful Efforts to Close the Leaks.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Nov. 13.—Three divers were at work on the Puritan all day trying to stop the leaks in her bottom, but with little success. They found a number of small holes and some plates cracked on the starboard side from a short distance abaft the paddle wheel to the bow. The small holes were stopped with pine wedges and plugs. On the larger ones an effort was made to use pieces of a blanket, but there was not enough suction to hold them, and the effort was not successful.

The Puritan is alongside the Shore Line wharf, where the water is not deep enough to allow divers to go under her keel. Diver Scott says the most serious damage to the Puritan is amidships, where the boilers and engines are.

It is not known when the Puritan can get to the dry dock in New-York.

Prizes for Fine Photographs.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The prizes offered by the Mount Vernon Camera Club at its first annual exhibition in the parish house of Trinity Church have been awarded as follows:

First prize for landscape, W. T. Dawson; second prize for landscape, S. W. Nourse; prize for bromides, Dr. J. W. Latimer; prize for portraits, H. Eugene Melville; special ladies' prize, Miss Marion Carmer; special men's prize, B. H. Carmer.

Lyman G. Willson Is Missing.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Lyman G. Willson, formerly Vice President of the Willson & Adams Lumber Company of New-York and Mount Vernon, left home about two weeks ago and has not since been heard from. His relatives and friends are ignorant as to where he has gone. Mr. Willson, it is said, had no business troubles whatever.

The President Returns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President returned to Washington this morning about 7 o'clock and drove at once to Woodley. He came into the city later in the morning. Secretary Herbert returned to Washington with the President and resumed his duties at the Navy Department to-day. Secretary Lamont remained in New-York. When he will return is not known.

Senator Sherman Ill.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Senator John Sherman of Ohio is suffering from a severe cold and intermittent fever. Although there is said to be nothing serious in his condition, he denies himself to callers.

MEXICAN EPISCOPATE SATISFIED

The Pope Suspends Appointment of Apostolic Delegate Named at the Time of Quarrel with the Government.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Pope has suspended the creation of an Apostolic Delegation to Mexico. At the time of Mgr. Averardi's appointment serious disagreements arose between the Bishops and the Mexican Government.

The Episcopate of Mexico, it is said, has not looked with favor upon the idea of an Apostolic Delegation to that country.

MINISTER F. M. HATCH ARRIVES

Hawaii's New Representative on His Way to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—The Oriental and Occidental Company's steamer Coptic arrived from Hongkong via Yokohama and Honolulu last night. The run from Yokohama to Honolulu was made in the short time of nine days, and from the latter port to San Francisco in six days and two hours, which is a record breaker.

Among the passengers on the Coptic was F. M. Hatch of Honolulu, who is on his way to Washington as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States from the Hawaiian Republic. He succeeds W. R. Castle, who only consented to fill the office for six months.

Correspondence to The United Press from Honolulu says:

The new Japanese Consul General Shimamura arrived here yesterday. He had been Consul General at New-York and Mexico. He says his Government is dissatisfied with the failure of the Hawaiian Government to live up to the terms of the immigration treaty with Japan in trying to check the influx here of Japanese. He is to give special attention to that subject.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The dispatches from Honolulu which state that the Japanese Government is dissatisfied with Hawaii, because of the alleged failure of the latter Government to respect the terms of the immigration treaty with Japan, excite some attention here, in view of the known desire of the Japanese people to acquire possession of the Hawaiian Islands. It is said that plots are being formed to secure the annexation of the island by Japan.

DRUMMERS' DAY AT ATLANTA

Thousands of Commercial Travelers Attend the Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—Drummers' Day at the Atlanta Exposition brought 5,000 commercial travelers to the city. The exercises consisted of a street parade of the drummers and gorgeously decorated floats representing the business interests of the city.

At the exposition there was a commercial men's congress at which matters of interest to the commercial men of the South were discussed.

Afterward there was a barbecue.

After the Battle, Rest.

Frederick W. Wurster will go South next week. He will visit the exposition at Atlanta, Ga. He will be accompanied by Register Granville W. Harman, who managed his campaign, for the Mayoralty; William Berri, and Tax Collector R. Ross Appleton. Foster L. Backus, who says he is District Attorney-elect, left yesterday for a two weeks' vacation at his home in St. Lawrence County, this State.

KELLOGG A COUNTY JUDGE

Vann Declines a Place on the Supreme Appellate Bench.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Gov. Morton this afternoon appointed ex-Senator Rowland C. Kellogg of Elizabethtown to be County Judge of Essex in place of Chester B. McLaughlin, who resigned and was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Supreme Court Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse, who was re-elected in the Fifth District for a term of fourteen years at the late election, called on Gov. Morton to-day. His mission was to explain to Gov. Morton that the duties of Circuit Judge in his district required his attention, and that to accept a place on the bench of the appellate division of the Supreme Court would be to the detriment of his district. There is a vacancy in the Second and one in the Third Department, Appellant Divisions, and the Governor was anxious that Justice Vann accept that in the Third. Justice Vann stated that, while he would esteem it an honor, still he felt that his duty was to remain at circuit work.

BERING SEA CONVENTION COMPLETED

Some Unimportant Changes from the Original Draft.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The convention looking to the settlement of the claims arising out of captures of Canadian sealing vessels in Bering Sea prior to the Paris award has been practically finished. It is now in Secretary Olney's hands, having received, it is understood, the approval of the British Ambassador.

Its main provisions were outlined several weeks ago. It provides for a joint commission consisting of one representative each from Great Britain and the United States to meet at Victoria, B. C., to assess the damages suffered by the Canadians. If the Commissioners fail to agree, a third member will be chosen.

The original draft of the convention, which served as a working basis, has been considerably modified in its phraseology, but its essential points remain unchanged.

SYMPATHY FOR ALLEN G. THURMAN

Members of a Club Send the Veteran a Basket of Flowers.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 13.—A basket of flowers, accompanied by resolutions of sympathy, was sent by the Thurman Club to-day to ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman in celebration of his eighty-second birthday. Mr. Thurman was moved by the receipt of the message and the flowers, and will send a suitable response when he is able.

The resolutions said:

We extend to Judge Thurman our heartfelt sympathy in his present affliction, and sincerely hope that he may enjoy speedy and complete recovery.

Brig Mersey Belle Runs Aground.

FLUSHING, L. I., Nov. 13.—The brig Mersey Belle of Liverpool, Capt. Hemeon, from Black River, Jamaica, with a cargo of logwood for the Harway Dye Works here, lies grounded on the meadows which form the west bank of Flushing Creek. While being towed in the creek by two tugs shortly before noon to-day, the vessel got out of the channel and struck ground. Her cargo was transferred to-night to the schooner Andrew Lawrence.

Medal of Honor Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—A medal of honor has been awarded Thomas F. Ellsworth, late Corporal of the Second Massachusetts Infantry and Captain of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, for gallantry in action at Honey Hill, S. C., Nov. 30, 1864. During this engagement, this officer, under a heavy fire, carried his wounded commanding officer from the field. He now resides in Boston.

Bishop Howe Memorial Services.

READING, Penn., Nov. 13.—Memorial services were held in Christ Cathedral to-day in memory of the late Bishop Howe, in the presence of a large number of clergymen prominent in the Episcopal Church. Bishop Potter of New-York delivered the principal address.

The Misses Cleveland at the Theatre.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by the Misses Ruth and Esther Cleveland, attended the matinee of Palmer Cox's "Brownies" in the Lafayette Square Theatre this afternoon. It was the first time the children had seen a stage performance.

THE DUKE AT THE GARDEN

Marlborough and His Duchess Entirely Eclipse the Horses.

GREAT CROWD SEES THE DUCAL PARTY

Shall a Walking Stick be Carried Ferule-End Up?—Horses that Won the Blue Ribbons.

hung in folds. Around her neck was a wide band of yellow satin, fastened in the back with a large bow. On her corsage was a single diamond crescent. She wore a black and white poke, edged with black satin, and a white aigrette.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's gown was of blue satin, the skirt and bodice being trimmed with broad bands of sable. Her bonnet was also of blue satin.

Mrs. Jay wore a frock of black and scarlet silk, trimmed with black lace.

Shortly after the arrival of the Vanderbilt party Oliver P. H. Belmont paid his respects to Mrs. Vanderbilt and the Duke and Duchess, and was invited to occupy a seat between the Duchess and Mrs. Jay.

The crowd became so great that it made necessary the placing of a policeman at the flight of stairs leading to the Vanderbilt seats, to keep the more curious from annoying the Duke.

Mr. William Kissam Vanderbilt occupied Box 100, within 100 feet of the Marlborough party. With Mr. Vanderbilt were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dodge. The Duke of Marlborough met Mr. Vanderbilt in the lobby and chatted with him, after which he joined the Duchess and her mother.

Mrs. George Jay Gould attracted no small amount of attention. Her gown was of cream-colored tulle and velvet, and her bonnet of the same material.

Mrs. George Giffen Turner wore a handsome gown of black and crimson silk. The skirt was of black and the bodice of crimson, trimmed with velvet and lace. Her picture hat was trimmed with black lace and plumes of crimson.

Mrs. Albert Hilton, wife of Col. Hilton and daughter-in-law of Judge Hilton, wore a superb gown of black velvet. The bodice had a vest of point lace. The only ornament worn was a large diamond star, which nestled among the folds of lace at the throat. Mrs. Hilton's sister, Mrs. Smith, was in the Hilton box, and wore a frock of dark material, trimmed with velvet of a lighter shade. Her hat was of crimson velvet and black lace. Mrs. Hilton wore a picture hat of black velvet and black lace.

Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., wore a frock of black and maroon silk. The bodice was trimmed with quantities of black lace. On the corsage she wore three large diamond stars. Her hat was of black lace and maroon silk.

Miss Julia Morosini was with her father and brother, and wore a stunning costume of cream-colored tulle. The sleeves were leg-o'-mutton shape. Around her neck was a wide band of satin, fastened in the back with a rosette. Her bonnet was of blue silk and white lace. Mr. Harrison B. Moore, Jr., was in the Morosini box during the evening, having given his own box over to a party of friends.

As usual, the box occupied by Mrs. Levi P. Morton and the Misses Morton was one of the centres of attraction, not only to the beaus, but to the general crowd of sightseers. Mrs. Morton wore a costume of black silk and velvet, and a bonnet of the same material, relieved by a pink rose. Miss Morton wore lavender silk and tulle and a large hat of black velvet, trimmed with white. Miss Idella Morton was dressed in similar fashion. Mrs. John Jacob Astor wore a stylish costume of dark material with black velvet jacket, embroidered in a trellis work of cut jet and finished with blue velvet revers, bordered with sable. Her hat was of velvet, and had a white aigrette.

Mrs. Percival Kuhne wore a frock of blue and white striped silk, with lace draperies.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden wore a costume of blue brocade, embroidered in silver.

SHOWING THE HORSES.

A Fine Lot of Animals for the Judges to Decorate.

In order to get at the real business of the show one must be early at the ringside. Then it is that the professional exhibitors with an eye to the ready market that follows success are out with their stock. At the same time the amateur who has an itching palm for trophies and can get none, vies with the dealer in sending his pet nag over the tanbark just to prove that the judges were blind to the merits of his entry when they passed it by. This is called exercising, and occupied the first hour yesterday.

L. C. Altemus of Devon, Penn., who goes for saddlers, indulged this privilege so vigorously with his chestnut mare, My Lady, that he lost his seat as she became excited and bolted at the eastern end of the inclosure. Luckily for Mr. Altemus, he fell clear of his mount and was able to go on with the lively pastime.

What is recreation for the riders and drivers is the hardest work of the day for the horses, but when the hour allotted for exercises the attendants find it no easy task to get the persistent dress parade to subside and give the judges a chance. The trio of experts on ponies occupied the bench for the first trial, and found the little bay stallion Prince Arthur, from Montreal, guilty of being the greatest rogue in a troop of shifty sharks. The business side of Prince Arthur's trip across the Canadian border appeared in the announcement appended to his description that he was for sale at $300. Thomas Potter of Salem, Mass., fancied the tiny Canuck, and W. J. Price, the former owner, goes back home with 400 good American dollars, less expenses, as the prize money was an even century.

A pony several sizes larger than the foreign visitor had a walk-over in the next class, making two unopposed victories for Count. He is a pure-bred hackney that neglected the opportunity to grow big enough to enter the lists with heavy weights like Matchless of Londesborough, but contrives to earn considerable prize money without a struggle.

When the hackneys came out for inspection, the imported British judge, with his confrères from Canada and Illinois, continued to be objects of interest. To begin with, these men are quite out of keeping with their business. They are experts on the most swagger breed of horses on two continents, and yet they are attired in the plainest work-a-day garb, looking for all the world like prosperous farmers, who never donned evening dress in their lives. Arthur Fewings, the Canadian of the group, does not have to utter a syllable to betray the fact that he is from the north country. His broad face, his sturdy figure, and serviceable clothes betoken the Yorkshireman, who has seen every important show on the "tight little island" for the last quarter of a century. Robert Beith, the Canadian, is a member of Parliament for his county in Ontario, but would never be taken for a politician on this side of the line, nor is R. P. Sterliker of Springfield, Ill., the third judge, unlike his associates in appearance. They are all out of place, as has already been remarked, in looking so thoroughly useful when passing upon the merits of the hackney, the carpet knights of the horse brigade.

The heaviest task set for this serviceable trio yesterday was to apportion $450 of prize money among four imported sires shown with four of their get. After deep deliberation they affirmed the opinion of Harry Livesey and Fred Usher, the English experts, that were here in turn at the two preceding shows, not to mention the judges of former exhibits that Matchless of Londesborough is the greatest stallion of his kind that American capital has secured from British paddocks. This decision by reason of frequent reiteration, lacks the merit of originality, but goes to prove that the doctors of 1895 are as competent as the first set of wise men who discovered the greatness of the lucky old chestnut that Henry Fairfax discovered when the century was younger.

The reciprocal side of breeding was shown during this exhibit when A. J. Cassatt loaned his filly Lyric to Dr. Webb, so as to make a stronger herd with Matchless, and thereby, as it turned out, enable that sire to defeat Mr. Cassatt's own stallion Cadet for the coveted blue badge. The Philadelphia fancier got second place over Berserker and Dr. Parker, the last named failing to score as high as he did last year.

If the hackney awards went in the accustomed channels, there were some startling deviations when the prizes for trotters were distributed. Most remarkable of all was the refusal of Messrs. Thayer, Field, and Sheldon to give Col. Lawrence Kip's brown filly Cora Monarch first place among the roadsters. So accustomed are the shapely steppers of the famous New-York connoisseur to receiving the highest honors that Cora Monarch moved toward the groom who bore the blue ribbon, as if understanding that this was hers by right of eminent domain.

For once the instinct of the intelligent young trotter was at fault, for her color was the more brilliant, but less coveted, red. The Hon. Charles M. Reed, who has spent many thousands of dollars trying to stop the all-conquering march of Col. Kip, was destined at last to succeed. How much it cost him to procure an animal of such quality as Alice Leyburn only the astute commissioners who did the business and the millionaire from Erie himself know. Incidentally, it was a triumph for Kentucky, for Mr. Reed's filly is of the bluest blood to be found in the blue grass region. Col. Kip, who has heretofore drawn from the stock farms of New-York and neighboring States for his winners, may have to invade the southland if he intends to maintain his former prestige. Later in the day the Kip string headed the procession of winners again, when Quiz carried off the prize for trotters with fast records. She was bred at Malone, in the northern part of the State, while Mr. Reed's Clara G., which got second place, is another Kentucky product. So the geographical side of the breeding problem is at a standstill for the present.

The spectacular feature of the afternoon was the show of four-in-hands. There were eleven of them in the competition, and, as there was not room in the ring for all, they were admitted in two sections. Seven first came in, and teams driven by J. G. Murray, J. Dickman Brown, and John F. Baudoine were weeded out. The second batch contained three of the four prize winners, two teams owned by the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company, driven, one to a canary and black coach, by Charles F. Bates, and another to a break by Frank Swales, which were placed first and fourth, respectively, and the team of Frank D. Beard, which was placed third.

The second prize went to Dr. Seward Webb's team, driven to a black-bodied coach by Richard F. Carman. The show was an extremely pretty one, and elicited the liveliest applause of the day.

The Awards.

PONY STALLIONS AND BROOD MARES.

Class 93.—Stallions, three years old or over, not exceeding 12 hands 1 inch; shown in hand. Eight exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Prince Arthur, bay, 10.2 hands; W. J. Price, Montreal, P. Q. Second Prize, $50—Sir Arthur, Jr., black, 12 hands; Thomas L. Watt, New-York City. Third Prize, $25—Baby, bay, 12.1 hands; Bartholdt Katt, New-York City. Highly Commended—Hutch, gr. g., 11.3 hands; J. Murray Hoag, Maquoketa, Iowa.

Class 94.—Stallions, three years old or over, exceeding 12 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 1 inch; to be shown in hand; not ridden or driven. One exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Count, bay, 13.3¾ hands, J. D. Cameron, Marietta, Penn.

Class 95.—Brood mares, not exceeding 12 hands 1 inch, in foal, or with foal at foot; to be shown in hand; not ridden or driven. Four exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Betsey, bay, 12.1 hands; Frederic S. Dennis, M. D., New-York City. Second Prize, $50—Black Beauty, black, 11.3 hands; F. C. Stevens, Attica, N. Y. Third Prize, $25—Beauty, black, 10.3 hands; J. Murray Hoag. Highly Commended—Daisy, black and white, 10.2 hands; J. Murray Hoag.

Class 96.—Brood mares, exceeding 12.1 hands and not exceeding 14.1 hands, in foal or with foal at foot; to be shown in hand; not ridden or driven. Three exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Princess, bay, 13 hands; J. J. Astor, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Second Prize, $50—Lady Mabel, bay, 13.1 hands; Frederic S. Dennis, M. D. Third Prize, $25—Cricket, black, 12.2 hands; Margareta Kirkland.

HALF-BRED HACKNEYS.

Class 48.—Colt, filly, or gelding, one year old (foaled in 1894,) bred in America by registered hackney sire, dam an inspected or unregistered mare; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Ten exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Prille, ch. f., by Fashion, dam Ready; Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I. Second Prize, $50—Four Striper, br. c., by Cadet, dam Blue Ribbon; O. H. P. Belmont, Newport, R. I. Third Prize, $25—Sentinel, ch. c., by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Swedish Girl; W. Seward Webb, Shelburne, Vt. Highly Commended—Lady Bardolph, b. f., by Lord Bardolph, dam Duchess; W. L. Elkins, Ashbourne, Penn.

Class 49.—Colt, filly, or gelding, two years old (foaled in 1893,) bred in America by registered hackney sire, dam an inspected or unregistered mare; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Eight exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Mansfield, ch. c., by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Fernando; W. Seward Webb. Second Prize, $50; Chestnut colt by Cadet, dam Adelaide; O. H. P. Belmont. Third Prize, $25—Dolly Varden, ch. f., by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Courtier; W. Seward Webb. Highly Commended—High Boy, br. c., by Beau Lyons, dam Clairette; Chesterbrook Stock Farm, Berwyn, Penn.

TROTTERS, (BREEDING CLASSES.)

Class 11.—Fillies, two years old, (foaled in 1893;) to be judged by their pedigree, color, size, conformation, and speed; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Eight exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Lottie R., brown, 12.2 hands, by Bobby Burns, dam by Referee; Charles M. Reid, Erie, Penn. Second Prize, $75—Monarchess, bay, 15 hands, by Almanarch, dam Sally Bradburn; D. S. Hammond, New-York. Third Prize, $35—Golden Lass, bay, by Golden Gateway; Village Farm, East Aurora, N. Y. Highly Commended—Miss Helen B., chestnut, by Favorite Wilkes, dam Polly; H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Class 12.—Fillies, yearlings, (foaled in 1894;) to be judged by their pedigree, size, conformation, and gait; to be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Four exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Sofia, bay, by Stamboul-Queen Annie, by Red Wilkes; Rensselaer Weston, New-York City. Second Prize, $50—Katy Alma, bay, by Alcantara, dam Mamie; Hugh Brien, New-York City. Third Prize, $25—Future Princess, bay, by Chimes Estabella, by Alcantara; Village Farm. Highly Commended—Miss Bow Bells, brown, by Bow Bells, dam Lottie Thorn; Simmoleaf Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I.

Class 13.—Stallions four years old or over, with a record of 2:30 or better; shown to harness or wagon. Nine exhibited.

First Prize, $150—Quiz, 2:19¼, b. m., by Wilkemont, dam Querida, by Boss Pilot; Col. Lawrence Kip; driven by C. G. Moser. Second Prize, $75—Clara G., 2:17½, br. m., by Wilton; Charles M. Reed; driven by E. W. Bernard. Third Prize, $35—Molots, 2:24½, b. m., by Resolute Wilkes, dam Rosedale; Col. Lawrence Kip; driven by W. H. Snyder. Highly Commended—Quartermarch, 2:14½, b. s., by Quartermaster, dam by Sir Walter; Rundle & White, Danbury, Conn.; driven by S. H. Rundle.

ROADSTERS.

(Standard or Non-Standard.)

Class 19.—Horses, four years old or over; to be shown to harness or wagon. Three exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Alice Leyburn, br. f., by Baron Wilkes, dam Mamie, by Star Almont; Charles M. Reed; driven by Alonzo McDonald. Second Prize, $50—Cora Monarch, br. f., by Almonarch, dam by Mohegan; Col. Lawrence Kip, New-York City; driven by C. G. Moser. Third Prize, $25—Mayflower, b. f., by Young Jim; Charles M. Reed; driven by E. W. Bernard.

PONIES UNDER SADDLE.

Class 91.—Ponies, exceeding 13.1 hands, and not exceeding 14.1 hands, three years old or over; this class must be ridden. Sixteen exhibited.

First Prize, $100—Peanuts, b. g., 14.1 hands, chestnut; Hill Stock Farm, Philadelphia; ridden by Henderson. Second Prize, $50—Punch, sp. g., 14 hands; John S. Bratton, Chicago; ridden by Parisette. Third Prize, $25—Wildrose, b. m., 14.1 hands; Mrs. R. F. Carman, Huntington, L. I.; ridden by White. Highly Commended—Fleur de Lis, blk. m., 13.2½ hands; George Green, Katonah, N. Y.; ridden by Hampton.

HEAVY DRAUGHT STALLIONS.

Class 52.—Stallions, three years old or over, any breed, to be shown in hand. Three exhibited.

First Prize, $150—Imp. Rescue, bay, by Douglas Chief, dam Lucia Bogside; Walter W. Law, Whitsons, N. Y. Second Prize $75—Imp. Gabriel, gray, by Malakoff, dam Paule; McLoughlin Brothers, Columbus, Ohio. Third Prize, $25—Imp. Chalet, black, by Villiers, dam Lisette; McLoughlin Brothers.

HACKNEYS.

Class 32.—Stallions, four years old and over, (foaled in or before 1891,) 14 hands and under 15 hands; the winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup two years in succession not eligible for this class; to be shown in hand & by the side of a saddle horse. Two exhibited.

First Prize, $150—Imp. Confident Shot, brown, 14.3¾ hands, by Confidential, dam Lady Flash; J. J. Astor. Second Prize $75—Black Nobleman, black, by young Nobleman, dam Norfolk Duchess; G. H. Hastings, Deer Park, Ontario.

Class 31.—Stallions four years old or over, (foaled in or before 1891,) 15 hands and under 15.2. The winner of the American Hackney Horse Society's Challenge Cup two years in succession not eligible for this class. To be shown in hand, or by the side of a saddle horse.

First prize, $300—Imp. Enthorpe Performer, 15.1¼ hands, by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Peg, by Superior; F. G. Bourne, Newport, R. I. Second prize, $150—Imp. Berserker, 15.1½ hands, by Matchless of Londesboro, dam Lady Busses; W. D. Sloane, Ardsley-on-Hudson.

Third prize, $50—Imp. Dr. Parke, chestnut, 15.1¾ hands, by Lord Derby II., dam Primrose; H. G. and R. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn. Highly Commended—Danesport, chestnut, 15.1¾ hands, by Danegelt, dam Primula; Henry Fairfax Aldis, Va.

Class 28.—Stallions, four years old or over, (foaled in or before 1891,) to be shown with four of their get; the get may be of any age. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Four herds exhibited.

First prize, $250—Matchless of Londesboro, shown with Enthorpe Performer, Wildfire, Lyric, and Rica; W. Seward Webb. Second prize, $125—Cadet, shown with Pepita, Spoons, Jersey Cadet, and Polly; Chesterbrook Farm. Third Prize, $75—Berserker, shown with Berkshire, Lady Hattie, Lady Amy, and Manor Duchess; W. D. Sloane. Highly Commended—Dr. Parke, shown with Manchester, Viking, Parquette and Nina.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Class 65.—Pairs of horses over 16.1 hands, suitable for a barouche or coupé d'Orsay. Should have conformation, quality, substance, and all-around action; to be shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle. Five pairs exhibited.

First Prize, $200—Valimar, b. g., 16.1 hands, and Grand Prix, b. g., 16.2 hands; J. A. Logan, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio; driven by Donnelly. Second Prize, $100—Champion, br. g., 16.2 hands, and Chieftain, br. g., 16.2 hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by C. F. Bates. Third Prize, $50—Samson, b. g., 16.2 hands, and Sandow, b. g., 16.2 hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by C. F. Bates. Highly Commended—Imp. Dr. Parke, chestnut, 15.1¾ hands, by Lord Derby II., dam Primrose; H. G. and R. Cheney, South Manchester, Conn. Highly Commended—Danesport, chestnut, 15.1¾ hands, by Danegelt, dam Primula; Henry Fairfax Aldis, Va.

Class 29.—Stallions, four years old or over, (foaled in or before 1891,) to be shown with four of their get; the get may be of any age. To be shown in hand or by the side of a saddle horse. Four herds exhibited.

First prize, $250—Matchless of Londesboro, shown with Enthorpe Performer, Wildfire, Lyric, and Rica; W. Seward Webb. Second prize, $125—Cadet, shown with Pepita, Spoons, Jersey Cadet, and Polly; Chesterbrook Farm. Third Prize, $75—Berserker, shown with Berkshire, Lady Hattie, Lady Amy, and Manor Duchess; W. D. Sloane. Highly Commended—Dr. Parke, shown with Manchester, Viking, Parquette and Nina.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

Class 65.—Pairs of horses over 16.1 hands, suitable for a barouche or coupé d'Orsay. Should have conformation, quality, substance, and all-around action; to be shown to an appropriate four-wheeled vehicle. Five pairs exhibited.

First Prize, $200—Valimar, b. g., 16.1 hands, and Grand Prix, b. g., 16.2 hands; J. A. Logan, Jr., Youngstown, Ohio; driven by Donnelly. Second Prize, $100—Champion, br. g., 16.2 hands, and Chieftain, br. g., 16.2 hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by C. F. Bates. Third Prize, $50—Samson, b. g., 16.2 hands, and Sandow, b. g., 16.2 hands; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by Frank Swales.

PONIES IN HARNESS.

Class 76.—Pair of ponies, above 10 and not exceeding 12 hands. Seven pairs exhibited.

First Prize $100—Jenny, blk. m., 11.3 hands, and Topsy, gr. m., 11.2 hands; George Green. Second Prize $50—Punch, blk. g., 12 hands, and Judy, b. m., 12 hands; George Massey, New-York City. Third Prize $25—Eva, ch. m., 10.0½ hands, and Midget, br. m., 10.1½ hands; W. Seward Webb. Highly Commended—Alice M., blk. m., 12 hands, and Jet, blk. m., 11.3 hands; Thomas L. Watt.

HUNTER AND JUMPING CLASSES.

Class 99.—Qualified hunters, (heavyweight,) up to carrying over 190 pounds to hounds; conformation and quality to count 50 per cent., performance over fences to count 50 per cent. Nine exhibited.

First Prize $200.—Imp. Shamrock, blk. m., 16.2 hands; T. Luis, Onatavia, Geneseo, N. Y. Second Prize $100—Sea Breeze, b. m., 16.1 hands; Chestnut Hill Stock Farm. Third Prize $50—Blue Peter, r. g., 16.1 hands; Chestnut Hill Stock Farm. Highly Commended—Athlete, b. g., 16.1 hands; Mrs. S. S. Howland, Mount Morris, N. Y.

HORSES IN HARNESS.

Class 57.—Horses over 15 hands and under 15.3 hands; should have conformation, quality, style, all-around action, and be able to go a good pace; to be shown to a two or four wheeled vehicle. Thirty-one exhibitors.

First Prize, $150—Death, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 7 years; Joseph E. Widener; driven by owner. Second Prize, $75—Blazeaway, ch. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years; George B. Hulme; driven by Richard F. Carman. Third Prize, $35—Shining Light, b. g., 15.2½ hands, 8 years; New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company; driven by Mr. Pratt. Highly Commended—Meteor, b. g., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years; W. G. Brokaw; driven by "Dick" Donnelly.

SADDLE HORSES.

Class 87.—High-school horse, conformation, beauty, and style to count 40 per cent., performance in high school 60 per cent. Six competitors.

First Prize, $150—Prince, b. g., 15.2¼ hands, 8 years; the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman; ridden by Mr. Antony. Second Prize, $75—Red, b. h., 15.3 hands, 6 years; Mrs. F. G. Bourne; ridden by Mr. Antony. Third Prize, $35—Bonaparte, blk. h., 15.3 hands, 6 years; Isaac Strauss; ridden by C. Bonaparte. Highly Commended—Prince, b. h., 4 years; C. Tielenius; ridden by Mr. Karloose.

The Card for To-day.

10:15 A. M.—Judging 1 hackney stallion, Class 34; 2 hackney pony mares, Class 44; 3 hackney mares, Class 41; 9 hackney mares, Class 38; 4 hackney stallions, Class 33.

11:15 A. M.—Judging 2 hackney stallions, to be shown with 4 of their get, Class 47.

11:30 A. M.—Judging 5 standard-bred brood mares, with foals, Class 9; 2 standard-bred two-year-old stallions, Class 7; 8 standard-bred yearling stallions, Class 8.

12:15 P. M.—Judging 14 trotters, fillies, shown to harness, Class 17.

1 P. M.—Recess.

2 P. M.—Judging 15 ponies in harness, Class 79.

2:30 P. M.—Judging 23 saddle horses, Class 61.

3 P. M.—Judging 7 pairs of roadsters and best-appointed road rig; Class 28.

3:30 P. M.—Judging 3 herds of Shetland ponies, Class 121.

3:50 P. M.—Judging 18 tandems, Class 69.

4:20 P. M.—Judging 4 hackney stallions, to be shown with 4 of their get, Class 29.

4:45 P. M.—Judging 9 pairs of horses and best-appointed victorias or cabriolets, Class 114.

5:20 P. M.—Judging 17 green hunters, Class 106.

6 P. M.—Recess.

8 P. M.—Judging 19 saddle horses, Class 86.

8:30 P. M.—Judging 29 high steppers, Class 61.

9 P. M.—Judging 12 mounted municipal police horses, Class 112.

9:30 P. M.—Judging 12 qualified hunters, Class 101.

TIFFANY'S HORSE SHOW.

Representations in Russian Bronze Are Well Worth Inspection.

The piece de résistance in Tiffany's horse show, which opened in their window on Union Square yesterday at noon, is undoubtedly the bronco "Buster," by Frederic Remington. F. Wellington Ruckstuhl, Secretary of the National Sculpture Society, is also represented in a fine example of the American hackney, one of the fashionable favorites of the hour. The exhibition is not, however, limited to American sculptors, as there are many fine specimens of Baron Klodt's modeling in Russian iron castings, Lancere's in Russian bronzes, and other noted sculptors' in French and Vienna bronzes.

The iron castings, in which some of the finest modeling is shown, are made 130 miles from any railroad, in the Ural Mountains of Asiatic Russia. Among them are reproductions of Baron Klodt's colossal horses on the Anitichkoff Bridge over the Fontanka Canal in St. Petersburg. These rank among the largest bronze horses in the world. The reproductions are in sizes suited for a large table or cabinet ornament. There are a snap and an action in Baron Klodt's and Lancere's horses that have made them character types of Russian bronzes. The former has three notably spirited examples. One shows the rider just mounting the prancing steed; in the next, the rider has been thrown, although still clinging to his horse's bridle, and in the third the rearing horse is shown without his rider.

One of Lancere's best works, "The Eagler," mounted on a spirited hunter, almost life-size, with an eagle in his right hand, is shown in Tiffany's art rooms; a reproduction of it is also shown among the smaller pieces in the window. Another fine group by Lancere shows three jockeys clearing a hurdle and a ditch. Then there are Klachetinsky girls at the watering place, each mounted astride of a fine specimen of the Russian horse; mounted jockeys ready for the start, and others leading their racers back to the stable; Cossack riders, Vienna saddle horses, and a large variety, showing most of the noted types, many of which have won the blue ribbon at art exhibitions abroad.

Altogether, the Tiffany horse show is an art education for the masses, of which every one may avail himself. There are no reserved seats or boxes—standing room only; and the front row is open to the first comer, without ticket or price. The exhibition will be continued daily for this week from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

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ISELIN AT THE YACHT CLUB

Discusses Lord Dunraven's Charges with the Officers and Some of the Prominent Members.

C. Oliver Iselin went into the clubhouse of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, and was at once surrounded by several members, who talked with him about the attack made by Lord Dunraven on his integrity as a yachtsman and as a sportsman.

Mr. Iselin chatted for some time with Commodore E. M. Brown, Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman of the Regatta Committee; Gouverneur Kortright, a member of the America's Cup Committee; W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Woodbury Kane, who sailed on the Defender in all her races; John F. Lovejoy, Chairman of the Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and several others.

It was a sort of informal conference, but what transpired is known only to those present. All declined to discuss the matter, and said they would prefer to wait until next Monday night, when the special meeting of the club will be held. This afternoon the officers and members of the Cup and Regatta Committees will meet and will then decide on some action which the club will be asked to take. All the members of the club are very angry, and what dissensions there were among the members are all lost sight of now.

The meeting to be held next Monday will probably be the largest ever held in the history of the club. Mr. Iselin has promised to make a statement, and it is thought that he will put his side of the case plainly and forcibly before the members of the club. Mr. John Hyslop, the measurer of the club; Mr. Latham A. Fish, who acted as the club's representative on board the Valkyrie, and Chairman James S. Smith will also have statements to make to the members of the club.

According to a cable from London, Lord Dunraven is reported to have remarked that he expected to be abused for having made the charges, and that after some action has been taken here he will reply. Until then he has nothing to say. His friends, however, try to crawl out of a very small hole by saying that no charges were made against Mr. Iselin or any of the gentlemen interested in the Defender or against any member of the New-York Yacht Club, but that Lord Dunraven carefully states that the changes were made during the night, when only the skippers and the crew were on board the Defender. Capt. "Hank" Haff was Mr. Iselin's representative in that gentleman's absence, and whatever he did Mr. Iselin was responsible for. The Defender was selected by the New-York Yacht Club to defend the America's Cup, and those in charge of the yacht represented the New-York Yacht Club, so that any charges made against any one on board the yacht must be defended by the members of the New-York Yacht Club.

There is no question about the falsity of the charges in the minds of all fair-minded yachtsmen. They were not brought hastily by Lord Dunraven, but after a quiet consideration of two months. The charges will be properly shown to be false, and then the only thing to be done by the members of the New-York Yacht Club is to take Lord Dunraven's name off the roll of honorary members. This is the feeling of the New-York yachtsmen, and there is not one to be found on the other side.

A prominent yachtsman yesterday, while condemning Lord Dunraven very strongly for the way he has acted, said: "If Lord Dunraven's statement is true that he remarked to Mr. Fish that the Defender was not sailing on her measured lines, but was several inches deeper in the water, it seems to me Mr. Fish should have at once reported the matter to his fellow-committeemen, and the charges should have been investigated at once. If the charges were untrue, as they undoubtedly were, then the club could have taken action in the matter. However, this is no excuse for Lord Dunraven for reviving the charges at this late day."

Mr. Fish has declined to talk about the trouble at all, but he will doubtless tell his club members next Monday if Lord Dunraven did make these charges to him.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The St. James's Gazette, which is read largely by society people and clubmen, publishes a long leader today, under the caption: "Should Lord Dunraven Apologize?" The article begins by saying:

"English commenters upon Lord Dunraven's statement hardly seem to understand the justifiable indignation that this noble sportsman's allegations have aroused in America," and adds the declaration that "Lord Dunraven must go to New-York and assist the Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club in a thorough inquiry. If the accusations are not proved, the accuser will owe Mr. Iselin and other gentlemen a very handsome apology; but if Lord Dunraven, having shot a poisoned arrow, quietly abandons the contest we are afraid that most people will think that temper and spite have betrayed him into behaving rather badly."

LITTLE HOPE FOR THE IRRAWADDY

The Crew Forced to Leave the Steamer During a Gale.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 13.—A northeaster is making additional trouble for the wrecked steamer Irrawaddy. The wind is blowing a small gale, and the sea is very boisterous.

The tugs employed to pull the vessel from the bar were obliged to quit work early this morning and steam to Sandy Hook. The big breakers dashed completely over the unfortunate steamer, and Capt. Beyers and his crew of thirty-six men were obliged to forsake the steamer. They were brought to shore in surf boats, and several of them were nearly washed overboard before they reached land. A cat, parrot, and monkey were brought ashore by the sailors. Before leaving, all the hatches on the vessel were battened down.

The Irrawaddy is being severely pounded by the waves, and is slowly, but surely, working her way toward the beach. The breakers cause her to pitch and sway notwithstanding her hull is imbedded in the sand to a depth of ten feet. A part of the deck paraphernalia has been washed overboard. A number of the sailors have returned to New-York, but Capt. Beyers and a picked crew will remain behind to assist the wrecking company after the storm subsides.

After the abandonment to-day it was generally thought that the Irrawaddy was left to her fate. If the weather permits, however, the tugs and lighter will be brought down again to-morrow, and active work resumed by the wrecking company. The steamer is leaking badly.

AN EXTENSION OF SIX MONTHS GRANTED

New Gunboats Were to Have Been Completed in January.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary Herbert has extended the time six months for the completion of the three gunboats, Nos. 7, 8, and 9, under contract at Newport News, in order that all the woodwork in those vessels may be rendered fire-proof by impregnation with ammonium sulphate. Under the original contract the Newport News Shipbuilding Company should have finished these vessels about the end of next January. Two of the vessels were launched a month ago, and the interior fittings had materially progressed.

The cruiser Boston, which has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Mare Island Navy Yard, will go into commission on the 18th inst. She will be assigned to the Asiatic station for duty in Chinese waters. She will probably relieve the Concord, which has been away for some time and is in need of repairs, especially to her boilers.

The arrival of the Castine at Montevideo and the Philadelphia at Everett, Washington, were reported to the Navy Department to-day.

Mr. Drexel Rents a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 13.—John R. Drexel of New-York and Philadelphia to-day rented for next season the Fairman Rogers villa, on Ochre Point. Mr. Drexel occupied the place last Summer.

The Misses Gilbert Sidney Webster and Mrs. Richard M. Hunt closed their houses to-day, going to New-York for the Winter.

Major William B. Warmoth of New-York is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Samuel Wetmore.

PLAINFIELD KIRMESS OPENED

In Aid of Muhlenberg Hospital—Good Attendance and Reason for Expecting Financial Success—The Booths.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 13.—There was a grand opening of the kirmess at the Columbia Cycle Academy Monday night, and the building was decorated very elaborately.

Not since the charity ball have the society folk here been interested in a like event for such a worthy cause. The kirmess is given for the benefit of Muhlenberg Hospital, and, judging from the attendance at the opening night, the hospital will be greatly bettered financially.

Booths have been very prettily arranged about the academy, making an exceedingly tasty show. The equipment of the booths is as follows:

French Booth—Mrs. Albert Hoffman Atterbury, Mrs. Irving H. Brown, Mrs. Charles B. Corwin, Miss Bessie Ginna, Mrs. George C. Evans, Mrs. Charles J. Fisk, Mrs. Ellis W. Hedges, Miss E. E. Kenyon, and Miss Whiton.

Florentine Booth—Mrs. I. N. Van Sickle, Mrs. David E. Titsworth, Mrs. W. M. Stillman, Mrs. John D. Titsworth, Mrs. F. A. Dunham, Miss Louise Clawson, Miss Bessie Titsworth, and Miss Lulu Lewis.

Gypsy Booth—Mrs. Joseph W. Reinhart and Mrs. Howard Fleming.

Venetian Booth—Mrs. Hugh Hastings, Miss Emelie Schipper, Mrs. George A. Chapman, Miss Haviland, Mrs. Samuel Huntington, Mrs. Emil Woltman, Mrs. Samuel St. J. McCutchen, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. C. S. West, Mrs. W. E. Lowe, Miss E. R. Cock, Mrs. Frank O. Herring, Miss Huntington, Miss Maud Van Boskerck, Miss MacCready, Miss Clara D. Finley, Miss Ahrens, Miss Aynne MacCready, Miss Mondanari, Miss Graff, Miss Yerkes, Miss Gertrude Walz, and Miss Pierson.

Japanese Booth—Mrs. Charles Seward Foote, Mrs. George Clay, Mrs. S. F. Simpson, Mrs. E. L. Finch, Mrs. Constantine P. Ralli, Mrs. William Lewis Brown, Mrs. L. Dennis, Mrs. William Pelletier, Miss Ellis, Miss Anthony, Miss Dryden, Miss Morgan, Miss Bowen, Miss Lawrence, and Miss Rodman.

Spanish Booth—Mrs. S. A. Crulkshank, Mrs. A. T. Slauson, Mrs. J. F. Wiechers, Mrs. T. H. Curtis, Mrs. Marion S. Ackerman, Mrs. T. A. Hazell, Mrs. H. L. Moore, Mrs. D. T. Van Buren, Mrs. E. H. Mosher, Miss Harriott, Miss Louise Patton, Miss Maud Lord, Miss May Kirkner, Miss Louise Van Zandt, Miss Annie Horton, Miss Titsworth, and Miss Meredith.

German Booth—Mrs. Mason W. Tyler, Mrs. T. Logan Murphy, Mrs. John H. Carman, Mrs. Charles J. Taggart, Mrs. Benjamin R. Western, Mrs. J. E. Turrill, Mrs. Arthur T. Gallup, Mrs. Horsley Barker, Mrs. John Haviland, Mrs. George Wright, Mrs. Amra Hamragan, Mrs. William L. Saunders, Mrs. William Wright, Miss Annie Murphy, Miss Wright, Miss Western, Miss Bartling, Miss Helen Warman, Miss Emma Adams, and Miss Anne Thorne.

Stationery Booth—Mrs. John Gray Foster, Mrs. Elliott Barrows, Mrs. A. W. Haviland, Mrs. John D. Miller, Mrs. James R. Joy, and Miss Emily B. Tracy.

Parisian Flower Stall—Mrs. Henry M. Stockton, Mrs. Evarts Tracy, Mrs. Daniel F. Ginna, Mrs. Frank Raymond, Mrs. T. S. Wheeler, Mrs. W. H. Ladd, Mrs. Frederick Yates, Miss Marion Dunmore, Miss Ginna, Miss Baker, Miss Huntington, and Miss Van Boskerck.

Refreshments were dispensed by Mrs. Orville T. Waring, Mrs. George W. Van Boskerck, Mrs. John Bushnell, Mrs. Gifford Mayer, Mrs. George H. Goddard, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. H. P. Reynolds, Mrs. C. C. Guion, Mrs. N. P. T. Finch, Mrs. Henry McGee, Mrs.

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BASEBALL MEN I TOWN.

League Magnates Discuss Matters of Importance to the National Game.

Little progress was made yesterday in the opening sessions of the annual Fall conference of the magnates of the National League of Baseball Clubs. Men of the Diamond fairly swarmed in and about the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where the meeting was held, and all sorts of rumors were rife. At to-day's session it is expected that much business of general importance will be transacted. One of the most interesting deals to local patrons of the game, consummated yesterday, was the trading of "Jack" Doyle, the New-York Club's first baseman, for Gleason, the second baseman of the champion Baltimore team. Manager Irwin announced this transaction late last evening.

It was about noon when the Board of Directors went into secret session and formally awarded the championship pennant, and closed out all of the business left over from last year. They also considered "Johnny" Ward's communication, asking that his name be removed from the reserve list of the New-York Baseball Club on the grounds that no contract was proffered to him at the close of the season of 1894. Andrew Freeman said that he was under the impression that Edward Talcott, a Director of the club at that time, had offered a contract to Ward. Mr. Freeman requested that the matter be laid over until the January meeting, and the board acquiesced.

The general meeting of the magnates did not commence until about 4 o'clock, and it lasted a little over three hours, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

When the meeting was called to order by President N. E. Young, the following gentlemen were present: A. H. Soden and W. B. Billings, Boston; F. A. Abell and C. H. Byrne, Brooklyn; Harry Van Der Horst and "Ned" Hanlon, Baltimore; A. J. Reach and John I. Rogers, Philadelphia; John T. Brush and Andrew Freedman, New-York; George Wagner, Washington; W. W. Kerr, Pittsburg; Chris Von Der Ahe, St. Louis; James Hart, Chicago; Frank Robinson, Cleveland, and Dr. Stucky, Louisville.

The question of unjust fines was taken up and discussed very freely, but no decision was reached, as the matter was laid over for further consideration.

The subject of Sunday ball playing was taken up, but as there were only three clubs opposed to it and seven favoring it, the matter was dropped. Chris Von Der Ahe stated that Sunday games were very popular in the West, and to abolish them would only be inviting opposition, as there would surely be another strong organization formed in the West, and it might bring about another disastrous baseball war.

The umpire question came up, and was still under discussion when the meeting adjourned. It is not likely that the double umpire system will be adopted, as the scheme did not meet with general favor.

There were rumors of deals all day, but the only one announced while the magnates were in session was that consummated between Boston and Philadelphia, by which "Billy" Nash was traded fir "Billy" Hamilton.

LAKEWOOD GOLF CLUB GAMES.

Entries for the Tournament Promise Some Fine Contests.

The Lakewood Golf Club will open its three days' tournament this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when the first round will be played for the Laurel House Cup. Three silver cups will be played for during the various contests, and a large number of prominent golfers from the leading clubs have entered.

The entries are:

St. Andrew's Club—L. B. Stoddart, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, A. L. Livermore, B. Spaulding De Garmendia, John Reid, H. W. Taft, W. F. Gray, W. R. Innis, H. O. Tallmadge, and W. H. Sands.

Richmond County Country Club—James Park, G. E. Armstrong, A. E. Paterson, J. R. Chadwick.

Morris County Club—James A. Tyng.

Shinnecock Hills—Judge Horace Russell and H. G. Trevor.

Knollwood—F. A. Walthew, William Rauch, and S. Parkman Shaw.

Lakewood—R. B. Kerr, Jasper Lynch, Dr. Paul Kimball, James Converse, George W. Stockly, A. B. Claflin, and James W. Morey.

Lenox—R. H. Robertson and Robert F. Phife.

Albany—Harry R. Sweeny.

Westbrook—J. M. Knapp.

Trouble over a Football Game.

AMHERST, Mass., Nov. 13.—Sensational articles have been printed in several Boston and Springfield newspapers which say that a crisis in the New-England Triangular League between Amherst, Dartmouth, and Williams is threatened. They allege that the Dartmouth-Amherst football game last Saturday was a slugging match, and that the Amherst men were insulted by the Dartmouth students.

At a mass meeting to-night, at which about 400 were present, a resolution was passed deploring all recent ill feeling between the students of Dartmouth and Amherst Colleges, and deeming it unwise and unnecessary to take any further action. The newspaper articles were denounced as being unauthorized and not representing the sentiments of Amherst men.

Racing at Pimlico.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Doggett, 109 pounds, (Johns.) 1 to 5, won; Phoebus, 99, (Hill,) 5 to 1, second; Tom Moore, 102, (Horton,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:50¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs. Whippany, 98 pounds, (Healey,) 6 to 1, won; Beau Ideal, 108, (O'Leary,) 7 to 5, second; Predicament, 108, (Penn,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. King T. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a furlong. Ina, 103 pounds, (Johns,) 1 to 8, won; Charade, 122, (Ballard,) 5 to 1, second; Lady Adams, 99, (Keefe,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:58¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Tom Harding, 107 pounds, (Murphy,) 8 to 1, won; Sirocco, 110, (Reiff,) 8 to 5, second; Ameer, 110, (Simms,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:02¾. Mabel Glenn, Addie, Golden Gate, and Elesian also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile, welterweights. Intermission, 112 pounds, (Littlefield,) 3 to 1, won; Wishard, 112, (Reiff,) 1 to 4, second; Eclipse, 150, (Lendrum,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:45¾.

Twenty-third Regiment Games.

The eighth games of the Twenty-third Regiment Athletic Association will be held next Saturday evening at the regiment armory, Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. The games will begin at 8 o'clock.

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THE WEST NOW WANTS IT

Baltimore May Not Have the National Assembly After All.

CHICAGO IS FAVORABLY CONSIDERED

League of American Wheelmen's Annual Meeting Desired by the Cyclists of Several Cities —Willison to Decide.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 13.—When the announcement was made some time ago that the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen would probably be held in this city in February, it was not anticipated that there would be any desire to hold it in any other place. Such, however, is the fact, and there promises to be the liveliest kind of a fight to secure it elsewhere. The strongest opposition comes from the West, and it is not positive that the meeting will not go there, after all.

Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis have bid for the gathering, and neither has ever had the honor of entertaining the National Assembly. Philadelphia also is in the field, but it is not thought that the Keystone State metropolis will be seriously considered, inasmuch as it has been favored once.

The wheelmen of the West advance several good reasons why that section should be chosen. Their State divisions are comparatively poor, and cannot afford to send a complete representation if the meeting is held in the East every year. They want a fair deal all around, and believe such a thing can only be had by regularly favoring every section of the country. They also say that when the meetings are held in the East the expense attached to sending their delegates is so great that it seriously handicaps the distribution of the necessary literature, road maps, &c.

New-York has had the National Assembly several times, but it is not on record that it wants it on this occasion, and it is not thought that Boston cares particularly about it. What the latter probably does want is the next National race meet.

President Willison will probably settle the question of which city shall have the assembly himself. He would prefer to have it held here, because Maryland is his home State, but if the opposition grows with the approach of the event, he may yield to the demand. Should the meeting go to the West, it is thought that Chicago will be the place selected. That city is easily the most convenient of the three named, and it is known that Mr. Willison favors it above the others. The next gathering of the league delegates is expected to be the most important held in recent years. Among other things the racing question will come up, and, while it is not at all likely that the league will relinquish its control of the sport, the matter will doubtless cause much interesting debate. The league is now in a flourishing financial condition, and growing rapidly.

Spaldings' Up-Town Cycling Emporium

One of the most conveniently appointed establishments in the city for cycling purposes was opened yesterday at 29, 31, and 33 West Forty-second Street by the Spalding-Bidwell Company, the title of the firm having charge of the up-town depot of A. G. Spalding & Bros. It is complete in every respect, and was greatly admired by many interested persons who called during the afternoon and evening. The new branch is under the management of George R. Bidwell, who is very well known and is prominent in the important affairs of the cycling world. The principal business of the branch will be the sale of Spalding, Credenda, and Crescent bicycles for men and women. A novelty in this establishment is a department which does not exist in any similar house. It is that in which ladies' bicycle suits are made to order. The department is in charge of Miss Ahearn, whose ability as a designer of fetching costumes is widely known. She has just returned from Paris, where she studied the styles in both design and fabric. There is also a riding school in the building, 55 feet wide by 100 feet long, and without posts. There are in attendance thoroughly competent instructors of both sexes.

Brewster on Free Transportation.

Chairman Brewster of the National Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen is quoted as saying that he believes the cyclists will win their fight for the free transportation of wheels on the railroads. "An important factor," says he, "that is promised to be brought into this fight is the large express companies using the different lines. They will soon see that they are suffering from the errors of the railroads, and it is expected that they will have something to say, and if they protect their own interests, which are the same as those of the wheelmen, they will certainly prove an important factor. In view of the fact that the companies in the Trunk Line Association have practically just decided to hereafter regard bicycles as vehicles, and therefore chargeable as such, it will be a victory well won if the wheelmen attain their obyect.

The Michaux Club's Opening.

Society's wheeling organization, the swell Michaux Club, will have its formal opening for the season at the Bowman Academy, this afternoon. Despite the Horse Show, the affair is expected to have a large attendance. Chairman Haines of the Executive Committee has superintended the preparations for the occasion, and much will be found to be admired. Music will be furnished from 3 to 7 P. M.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—A new bicycle club, comprising residents of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Wards of Brooklyn will be permanently organized at a meeting to be held at the home of William Devine, 209 Hopkinson Avenue, on the evening of the 21st inst. Forty-one names are already on the list for membership, and more are expected in a short time. The name for the new club has not been selected.

—The Liberty Cycle Company's branch at 1,217 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, will hereafter close daily at 6 P. M., except on Saturdays, when the store will be open until 9 o'clock for the accommodation of rental customers who desire wheels for use on Sundays. During the holidays the store will, of course, be open evenings.

—Entries for the much-postponed century run of the Eighth Battalion Bicycle Company set for next Sunday, rain or shine, are being received daily by Capt. Staubach at 575 Madison Avenue. The indications are that a large number will be in line. Norwalk, Conn., will be the turning point on the journey.

—Last evening the Gramercy Wheelmen held their annual reception at Arlington Hall, in St. Mark's Place. It was largely attended, all the prominent cycling clubs being represented.

—Frank Zimmerman and Frederick Gabriel will pilot a party of Williamsburg cyclists on a run to Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, next Sunday.

—The five-mile interclub team race of the Falcon and Greenpoint Wheelmen will take place the Bay Side (L. I.) course on Sunday.

—Three generations—grandmother, mother, and daughter—took a riding lesson at a Brooklyn cycling academy one day last week.

—Over 100 members have been added to the Brooklyn Good Roads Association this week.

NEW COURT HOUSE DECORATIONS

Mr. Simmons's Mural Work for Oyer and Terminer Ready.

Edward E. Simmons's decorations for the courtroom of Oyer and Terminer are now being put in place in the Criminal Court Building, in Centre Street. These, it will be remembered, were a commission from the Municipal Art Society, the result of a competition in which many prominent artists took part. Mr. Simmons won the first place, with which went the commission for the work, and for this he will receive the sum of $5,000.

The dedicatory exercises will take place on Monday afternoon next at the Court House at 3 P. M. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate will make the presentation on behalf of the society, and the gift will be accepted by his Honor Mayor Strong on behalf of the city. Admission to the affair will be by card only, and many important persons will probably be present.

Approved by Maritime Exchange.

The Directors of the Maritime Exchange met yesterday and approved the contemplated action of the Dock Board, which has appointed three expert engineers to draw plans for a great warehouse along the North River to accommodate the shipping of this port and expedite the discharging and shipping of cargoes from abroad. A committee of three will be named to co-operate with the Dock Board and its experts.

The committee of the Exchange on canal legislation was continued and was directed to act in conjunction with other committees having for their object canal improvement.

ALCOHOLISM and drug habit positively cured privately; new scientific treatment. Address C. E. PERSONS, 155 West 34th St.; 2 to 3 P. M.

Equine Fancies in Gorham Silver

THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer a most surprising variety of articles in Solid Silver, and in Solid Silver Mountings, suggestive of the annual exhibition. Among them may be mentioned

Silver Spurs, Silver Mounted Riding and Driving Whips, Flasks, Boot Pulls, Card Cases, Betting Books, Dash-Board Clocks in Patent Leather, Calf and Pigskin Cases; Brooches, Link Buttons, Scarf Pins, Canes, Umbrellas, Brushes, Whist Brooms, Cigarette and Cigar Cases, Portfolios, and Letter Books in Pigskin, stitched with porpoise hide, etc., etc.

Designed in the artistic spirit which always distinguishes the Gorham products, great pains have also been taken that these Souvenirs should be correct in every minor detail.

GORHAM Mfg. Co. Broadway and Nineteenth Street.

H. D. BALDWIN SUED FOR RENT

In Return He Asks for $1,000 Damages from G. C. Dempsey.

Guy C. Dempsey has sued Henry De Forrest Baldwin, in the City Court, to recover $83.34 for one month's rent for an apartment in the flat house at 325 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Mr. Baldwin, by way of defense, says that, under a lease from a former owner of the premises, he was to have an extra room, and that when Mr. Dempsey acquired ownership of the house he refused to allow him to use the extra room, but that afterward a verbal agreement was entered into under which he was to have the use of the room.

Mr. Baldwin says that Mr. Dempsey, in violation of this agreement, evicted him from the room. For this action Mr. Baldwin claimed $1,000 damages. When the case was first called for trial the Court directed a verdict for Mr. Baldwin, on the action for one month's rent.

Mr. Dempsey was granted permission yesterday to put in more evidence, and Mr. Baldwin to put in evidence as to his damages.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 413—Alvin C. Leighton, appellant, vs. The United States et al.—Argument continued by William B. King for the appellant, by Assistant Attorney General Howry for the appellees, and concluded by William B. King for the appellant.

No. 4—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company et al.

No. 5—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company vs. S. V. William Osborn, and

No. 585—The Washington and Idaho Railroad Company vs. The Coeur d'Alene Railroad and Navigation Company et al.—Argument commenced by A. A. Hoehling, Jr., for the appellant.

The call for Thursday, Nov. 14, will be as follows: Nos. 4, (5 and 585,) 9, 65, 66, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

15—Lehn & Fink vs. United States. 17—New-York Lighterage Company vs. steamship Hogarth. 18—Same vs. Hogan. 20—American Sugar Refining Company vs. steamship Euripides. 24 United States vs. Salambier. 25—Same vs. Magnon. 26—Wood & Payson vs. United States. 27—Schoellkopf vs. same. 28—Loewenthal & Co. vs. same. 29—Matheson & Co. vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

43—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company. 44—Lisburger vs. Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. 23—Blauvelt vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company. 12—A. B. Dick Company vs. Henry.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 10 A. M.

32—Grace vs. bark Manna Les. 194—Mulvana vs. steamship Anchoria. 195—Newtown Creek Town Company vs. Limitation of Liability. 196—Long Island Construction Company vs. Float No. 6. 197—Walsh vs. steamship Alvena. 202—Cripps vs. yacht Nesery. 204 to 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 156—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug Transfer No. 9. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 170—La Trobe vs. ship Timandra. 209—Cooper vs. Car Float No. 20 and Cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 216—Milonie vs. Elevator Cars. 217—Stevens vs. New-York and South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 220—Potter vs. steamboat Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 103—United States vs. tug Howard Carroll. 143—Waring vs. tug James T. Easton. 169—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

70—Hecla Powder Company vs. Sigua Iron Company. 75—United States Life Insurance Company vs. Salomon. 80—Gutman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 107—Board of Home Missions, &c., vs The Mayor, &c. 102—Bartlett vs. Goodrich. 83—Jackson vs. Builders' Wood Working Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Timmey. 2—Jack vs. Bigler. 3—Maryland Coal Company vs. Jahn. 4—Doble vs. Wellman.

Class VII.—5—American Exchange National Bank vs. Casino Company. 6—Oliman vs. Jenkins. 7—Lutter vs. Ringler. 8—O'Keefe vs. Haffen. 9—Crow vs. Ellis. 10—New-York and Westchester Water Company vs. Haffen. 11—People, &c., vs. Roosevelt. 12—Dawson vs. same. 13—Blank vs. same. 14—Reilly vs. same. 15—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Carter.

Class VIII.—16—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 17—Powe vs. Lennon. 18—Narath vs. Narath. 19—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 20—Alsberg vs. Hencken. 21—Piaget vs. Boyce. 22—Josephi vs. Falcott. 23—Empire State Bank vs. Clark. 24—Green vs. Life. 25—Murphy vs. Barker. 26—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 27—Oesterling vs. Bonner. 28—People, &c., vs. Hickson. 29—Same vs. McTiernan. 30—Same vs. Porter. 31—Krones vs. Lauterbach. 32—Matter of Chambers. 33—Jones vs. Cohen. 34—Granite State Provident Association vs. Dorfmann. 35—Home Insurance Company of Pennsylvania vs. Sax. 36—Clark vs. Kaye. 37—Matter of Elliott. 38—Inman vs. East River Silk Company. 39—Mills vs. Edwards. 40—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Coake. 41—Schumacher vs. Koch. 42—Aitken vs. Aitken. 43—Kountze vs. Wilber. 44—People, &c., vs. Butler.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No day calendar.

2621—Benedict vs. Phyfe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 5442—Sachs vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6441—Leddy vs. Bank for Savings. 6443—Leddy vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 2358—Ewing vs. Lascelles. 3606—Compton vs. the Chelsea. 3640—Warth vs. August. 3629—Miller vs. Edwards. 3410—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 6534—McCafferty vs. Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. 3590—Egbert vs. Woolen Mills vs. Warner. 3585—Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. same. 2334—Cumiskey vs. Stokes. 2115—Beinglass vs. Weir.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 18.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J.; Bischoff and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

49—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 85—Fitzgerald vs. Timoney. 90—Elsert vs. Brandt. 96—Bloomindale vs. Steubing. 13—Heert vs. Cruger. 14—Same vs. same. 15—Same vs. same. 24—Murphy vs. McWilliam. 38—Strobel vs. Ochse. 40—Hamel vs. Culver. 46—Wilson vs. Press Publishing Company. 50—Hopkins vs. Clark. 57—Olfus vs. Belmont. 76—Goldsmith vs. Cook. 77—Folsom vs. Lewis.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Gierich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

3189—Lane vs. Turner. No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A.M. Case on.

487—Peterson vs. Peterson. 580—Vobes vs. Vobes. 557—Pohlstein vs. Harris. 495—Cohen vs. Platt.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1120—Excelsior Steam Power Company vs. Halsted. 1018—Levenson vs. Levy. 733—Starnes vs. Partridge. 729—Wolff vs. Kinchewsky. 1342—Emory vs. Dowling. 1151—Leary vs. Sterling.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1535—Terry vs. Continental National Bank. 1249—Goodwin vs. the Mayor, &c. 984—Martin vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1246—Day vs. Day. 44—Schmidt vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 1370—Wolf vs. Krooks. 670—McFadden vs. Pierce. 595—Hastings vs. Central Cross Town Railroad Company. 684—Pendergast vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1087—Ames vs. Kelly. 1074+Kampinsky vs. Hallo. Highest number reached on regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Walter G. Bennett, John L. Brooks.

At 2 P. M.—Elizabeth Soltmann, Bernard W. Fraitel.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court.—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1107—Frances Louise Byrne. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2614—Riker vs. Curtis. 467—Kyser vs. Schuch. 462—Halpern vs. Collender. 2122—Myerson vs. Hartford Insurance Company. 118—McMonegal vs. Hunt. 88—Tobin vs. Bank for Savings. 2837—Pickett vs. Conroy. 441—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 494—Seaman vs. Johnston. 107—Allen vs. Juch. 448—Hand vs. Wilson. 537—Vietor vs. Schmaltz. 2915½—Groff vs. Friedline. 172—Weaver vs. Goldberg. 182—Caddock vs. Morrison. 289—Killite vs. Williams. 499—Sickels vs. Seddon. 2938—Bunnett vs. Rowland. 385—Southmayd vs. Jackson. 135—Biegman vs. Schuyler. 156—Deltz vs. Schweitzer. 527—Bultemann vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 206—Lubo vs. Klein. 538—Schlesinger vs. Oppenheimer. 539—Lachman vs. Marx. 540—Stewart vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 540½—Gollfried vs. Baldwin. 541—Richardson vs. Mars. 542—Kruger vs. Smith. 543—Allen vs. Chase.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

407—Beck vs. Butler. 2288—Butts vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 245—O'Leary vs. O'Neill. 88—Kresch vs. Freeman. 52—Clemmons vs. Flack. 53—Same vs. same. 418—Boyd vs. Oliss. 398—Jeuth vs. Curley. 517—Blumberger vs. Murphy. 515—Egan vs. Terwilliger. 519—Baldwin vs. Jackson. 520—Mygott vs. Haigh. 521—Hirt vs. Vincent. 522—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company vs. Silliman. 524—Herbert vs. Heisenbuttel. 525—Poths vs. New-York Central Railroad Company. 525½—New-York Cab Company vs. McCann. 526—Chawick vs. Fisher. 529—Foley vs. Moog. 530—Smith vs. Smith. 531—Hickey vs. Quick. 533—Lippman vs. Clancy. 534—Cohn vs. Friedman. 535—Harman vs. Gallagher. 536—Connelly vs. Southard.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

2986—Watertown Paper Company vs. Gilman. 2759—Armstrong Cork Company vs. Moore. 2269—Seymour vs. Eisner. 2870—Oppenheim vs. Hess. 1999—Best vs. Walker. 2231—Pioneer Iron Works vs. Bonchet. 2335—Hughes vs. Joseph. 2654—Straus vs. Bernstein. 2127—Vandermith vs. Elliott. 2351—Macauley vs. Hart. 2679—Empire Typesetting Machine Company vs. Drake 2291—Francis vs. Crossett. 1796—McConnell vs. Bonnell. 2895—Rubenstein vs. Nagel. 2023—Cook & Bernheimer Company vs. Flanagan. 2867—Burr vs. Faught. 1967—National Mercantile Company vs. United States Fire Company.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 543.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—David Hannigan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Peter Spoto. 2—William Watson, alias Bill Vosberg. 3—Alice Harvey. 4—Paul Dower and Patrick Spillane. 5—Max Newman.

Pleadings.—1—August Bern. 2—Georanni Scorbi. 3—Peter Barth. 4—James Dillon. 5—Jacob Zuckerman. 6—James Allen. 7—Percy Taylor. 8—Cornelius Hanley. 9—Artiloo Amoto, (2.) 10—Richard Burke and John McKenzie. 11—Thomas McKenna. 12—James Lantry. 13—George Gulder. 14—Charles E. Brandt. 15—John Clifford. 16—David McMillen. 17—Joseph Conroy. 18—Albert Weinsman. 19—John McLoughlin. 20—Louis Keil, (2.) 21—Ralph Herman. 22—Andrew Carbina. 23—William Connelly.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—David P. Saltsman. 2—Jean Chagrinq. 3—William Herbert. 4—Harry Williams. 5—Mariano Ruggiro. 6—Walter L. Lander. 7—John Scarbo. 8—James Murray. 9—John Waters. 10—Frank Murphy. 11—Thomas Moore. 12—Joseph Ducey. 13—Joseph Fitzpatrick. 14—Annie Friedberg. 15—James Morris. 16—James Woods. 17—Thomas McCormack. 18—Thomas Williams. 19—James L. Clute. 20—Frank Farrell. 21—James Murray. 22—John Smith. 23—Peter Miller. 24—Thomas Donnelly. 25—Otto Schmidt. 26—John McGuire. 27—John Schneider. 28—John Conroy. 29—Joseph Schubert. 30—Frank Wolf. 31—Frank Williams. 32—Thomas McAuliffe. 33—William Wright. 34—John McCool. 35—Louis Ford. 36—James Lynch. 37—Henry J. Sothall. 38—Ung Chuck and Ung Tom

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Davis and Martine for the People.

1—Louis Gordon. 2—George Duffy. 3—Sarah Glynn. 4—Meyer Lustberg. 5—Louis Lachman. 6—Thomas Greely. 7—James Wilson and Harry Frahm. 8—William Fletcher. 9—John McKenna. 10—Edward Hollahan. 11—Erminio Esposito. 12—Daniel Sullivan. 13—Edward Lucas. 14—Charles A. Harris. 15—Harry Young. 16—William Cohen, Max Schepsky, and Heyman Reich.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Matter of Duffy—Herbert F. Andrews. German Life Insurance Company vs. Schwarzler—Peter L. Halpin. Bowery Savings Bank vs. Clark—Elliott Sanford. Duncan vs. Whitwright—Charles W. West. Marrie vs. Clark—Charles A. Jackson. Vietor vs. Dooley—Jessie S. Epstein. MacFarlane vs. Miltnacht—Edward Jacob.

COMMON PLEAS—Pryor, J.—Matter of C. C. Ried & Co.—Charles M. Morgan.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—Croner vs. Houlihan—Donald McLean.

SUPERIOR COURT—Freedman, J.—Buttenwieser vs. Crawford—William S. Kelley. Lieb vs. Van Bokkelen—Augustus H. Vanderpoel.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Louis Aaron vs. Daniel P. O'Brien—S. T. Lavelle.

COMMON PLEAS—Bookstaver, J.—William T. Dannat vs. Albert Cappelle et al.—Samuel Schumacher.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Hamilton Bank vs. John Scott—Michael P. O'Connor. Michael Bergman vs. Robert W. Goldman—John T. Fenlon.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Gaynor, J.—Held in Room 20.

2245—Swan vs. Blunt. 1347—Schaefer vs. Schelling. 1351—Brown vs. Barse. 1021—Prince vs. Brooklyn Eagle. 850—Cummings vs. Brown. 1144—Foley vs. Ronalds. 2774—Butcher vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1198—Dunn vs. Ballantine. 231—Plunkett vs. Hopper. 947—Adcock vs. Long Island Railroad. 1678—Kapff vs. Gottschalk. 364—Van Sicklen vs. Herbst. 1340—Schulmann vs. Mullenacht. 400—Bertelle vs. Burgess. 1897—Hennessey, N. D. 18, vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 943, 945—Cline vs. Starkey. 2581—The People, &c., vs. Swedish Society. 1068—Parmele vs. Batten Railroad. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 572—Mortensen vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 2932—Renwick vs. Brooklyn Savings Bank. 1228—Geifel vs. Steinway Railroad. 1218—Smith vs. Emery. 1279—Pilcher vs. Lewis. 345—Lynch vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 918—Bates vs. Wechsler. 1105—Rochs Process Company vs. Seitz. 542—Ring vs. Warren. 1010—O'Connell vs. Clark. 940—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 1325—Meehan vs. Sturgess. 590—Ekendahl vs. Hayes. 764—Leibinger vs. Hehn Brewing Company vs. Ernes. 511, 518—Woolsey vs. Fox.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J. 142—Nutting vs. Pell. 148—Bossong vs. Hinman. 108—Wood vs. Harper. 18—Palmer vs. Palmer. 18—Murphy vs. Seaside and Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 23—Ralpho vs. City of Brooklyn. 25—Reilly vs. Reilly. 26—Kings County Trust Company vs. Kings County Hygiene Ice Company. 158—Raines vs. Queens County Jockey Club. 85—McKay vs. Duryea.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Osborne, J.—Part II.—Van Wyck, J.

378—Danaher and others vs. Jeffery. 2869—Evans, administrator, &c., vs. Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad. 107—Spiers vs. Morch. 537—Joyce vs. Niemitz. 565. 1094—Bruce vs. Pearce. 2642—Mcdinger, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1382—Rikel vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. 981—O'Hanlon vs. Dix. 1140—Kelly, administrator, vs. McDermott and others. 1419—Troop, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1235—Petterson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2700—Baldwin, infant, &c., vs. Harden and others. 1199—Seitz vs. Meyers and others. 1200—Light, infant, &c., vs. Peruvian Rubber Manufacturing Company. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 793—Glasheen, infant, &c., vs. Lane. 416—Steammler vs. Matson. 716—Goldner vs. Berkley. 1057—Harris vs. Sheerin. 1388—Gasser vs. Obert.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term. Clement, C. J. 410—Wilkoszewski. vs. Wilkoszewski.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estate of Loretta J. Kimball, Lillian Meyers, Asher Wright, Eleanor Stewart, Clarkson Shotwell, Elizabeth Griffiths, Simon Rapelje, Clara Bauer et al., Otto Goritz, and Mary Hughes.

The guardianship of Virginia L. Morrow et al. and Martin Fiero et al.

The estate of William W. Thayer.

The discovery of assets of Thomas Cody.

The transfer tax of Grace A. Miller, Margaret Shrimps, Lucy Westfall, and Edward Reed.

Contested calendar at 10:30: No. 63, will of Theodore Blend; No. 62, will of Mary A. H. Jordan.

Court Notice.

At a Circuit Court, held in and for the County of Kings at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn on the 13th day of November, 1895. Present, Hon. William J. Gaynor, Justice. In the matter of the Jury Calendar. Ordered, that a new calendar of jury causes be made up for the trial term of the Supreme Court appointed to be held on the 1st Monday of January, 1896, and the call at that term will be from such new calendar. That no cause on the present calendars of the Supreme Court or the City Court of Brooklyn be placed on such new calendar unless on or before the 24th day of December, 1895, there be filed with the County Clerk a notice containing the title of the cause, the names of the attorneys, the date of issue,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Hansel and Gretel—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
EXHIBITION HALL OF AEOLIAN COMPANY—Aeolian Recital—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gismonda—8:15.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:00.
GARRICK—Merry Countess—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—For Fair Virginia—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Widow Jones—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Horse Show—9:30 A. M.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00; 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Honour—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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SENATOR HILL GOES TO ALBANY.

Among His Callers Major Hinkley and Perry Belmont—D. G. Griffin Here.

Senator David B. Hill remained in this city until 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and then went back to Albany. He was visited at the Hotel Normandie by Chairman Hinkley of the Democratic State Committee, Perry Belmont, and others.

Senator Hill said he had nothing to say for publication.

Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, who declined the nomination for Attorney General at the Democratic State Convention at Syracuse because there was not a union of Democrats in this city, was in the city yesterday on law business. He reiterated what he had said as to the reason for Democratic defeat, and added:

Party leaders and politicians should recognize there is a new order of things. The people can now vote absolutely independently and not be beholden to any leader. The blanket ballot has done away with the old plan of delivering votes, and I am very glad of it. In the past a politician, or a leader, or a boss could, through influence and patronage, get voters to destroy his ticket. He knew, too, whether they voted as they promised, but now it is different. These leaders must recognize the revolution that has occurred, or else be left behind.

Mr. Griffin will remain in this city some days.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	25	36	37
6 A. M.	28	36	36
9 A. M.	42	38	38
12 M.	47	41	42
4 P. M.	51	44	45
6 P. M.	49	44	45
9 P. M.	46	42	43
12 P. M.	45	42	42

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....41.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....40.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....43.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....47.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Partly cloudy, slightly warmer

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 14, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A POLITICAL HALLUCINATION.

The United States Senators from Alabama have reached an explanation of the general reverses of the Democratic Party in the recent elections, and on this they base their course for the future. The trouble at the elections was due to the policy of the President on the currency question. His borrowing to maintain the gold reserve and provide for the redemption of demand notes so disgusted the Democrats throughout the country that they either staid at home or voted the Republican ticket. This being so, it is plain, think Messrs. MORGAN and PUGH, that the only way to get back the Democratic votes and retrieve the losses of this year is to abandon all attempts to maintain the gold reserve and enact the unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. It is announced that Mr. CRISP, Speaker of the present House of Representatives, shares these brilliant views of the Alabama Senators, and will advocate them shortly in an address to the Georgia Legislature when that body meets. All three gentlemen are aspirants for election or re-election to the United States Senate. Mr. MORGAN is seventy-one years old; Mr. PUGH is seventy-five; Mr. CRISP is only fifty. The first two are old enough, the third young enough, to be much wiser. Unlimited ambition depending for immediate success on local prejudice appears to control them all. Neither of them probably represents the sentiments of a majority of the people in his own State. Each is appealing to a faction which is supposed to be strong enough to determine the particular struggle to which each looks forward.

The only State election in which the silver question was the controlling issue on Nov. 5 was Kentucky. In that State a convention of Democrats, elected under the auspices of a State Committee the majority of whom were free-silver men, after a most active and thorough discussion, adopted a sound-money platform and rejected a free-silver plank. Mr. HARDIN, to whom many of the delegates were, without any reference to his views on silver, pledged, was nominated for Governor with the expectation that he would honorably support the principles of his party as declared by the convention. This he ought to have done, or resigned the nomination. He did neither. He repudiated the platform and made his campaign for free silver. He was defeated by 15,000 votes in a State that gives a normal Democratic majority of 40,000. He was defeated by the votes of Democrats, many of the strongest party men in the State openly opposing him. That this defeat can be traced to discontent with Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy, nobody not blinded by prejudice or selfish interest can possibly say. When Messrs. MORGAN and PUGH talk about such an explanation they are not appealing to sensible or honest men, and no one can believe that they are themselves honest unless he believes that they are mentally unsound.

In the speech in which Senator MORGAN announced his view of the elections and laid out his course for the future, he declared that the elections showed a solid North arrayed against a divided South. But if the North be solid, it is solid for Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy, and if the South be divided, it is divided on Mr. MORGAN'S policy. If the National Democratic Party is to regain power, can it do so by still further solidifying the North and still further dividing the South? It is undoubtedly true that the North is solid and the South divided on the currency question, though that question was not involved to any controlling extent in the recent elections. Why is this so? Because bitter experience has shown the whole country that what we have done in the direction of silver, and what was threatened, was in downright violation of the laws that govern the finance and commerce of the world, and had deeply shaken the confidence of the world in the honor and sanity of the American Nation. It is undoubtedly true, also, that Mr. CLEVELAND has done much to arouse the mind of the country to this most serious situation, and thus to solidify the North and divide the South. But he has done this by rallying intelligent and sensible Democrats everywhere to the cause of sound money. As the case now stands, the Democratic Party by faithful support of that cause has a chance, and a good chance, of regaining control of the National Government. It would have no chance at all if, after the example and according to the counsels of Messrs. MORGAN, PUGH, and CRISP, it should rush down a steep place into the sea.

WHAT ARE "LEGITIMATE EXPENSES"?

Some of the "itemized statements" filed by candidates for office at the recent election, "showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended," and giving the "specific nature of each item and the purpose for which it was expended," as required by law, consist mainly or wholly of one "item" of a considerable amount paid to a committee for "legitimate expenses." This is the only detail or specification with reference to this amount, which in several cases is $3,000 or more, contributed by a candidate for a judicial office.

Under the old system of voting, before the days of "ballot reform," party committees had to provide and distribute ballots for use at the polls. But with the blanket ballot there is no chance for expense in printing or distributing any matter that pertains to the process of voting. All "legitimate expenses" connected with that are borne by the public. No "workers" are allowed within 100 feet of a polling place, and they are of no use beyond that limit. No expense for such workers is legitimate, and they can be dispensed with without harm to candidates and with benefit to the public.

Some candidates send out circulars setting forth their own merits, and committees commend their candidates or their parties in the same way, and there is advertising done in one way or another and public meetings are held. Expenses for these things are doubtless "legitimate," but nobody knows how far the contributions of candidates to party funds go for these purposes. Certainly the statements filed throw no light upon that point.

Besides requiring committees to file statements of their receipts and expenditures the law should define "legitimate expenses," and should limit the amount which candidates for office may contribute toward them, grading it according to the size of the constituency of voters appealed to, and it should prohibit candidates for judicial office from contributing anything at all to the funds of any party or committee. Their candidacy should have no relation to any such money consideration.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA SUFFRAGE PLAN.

Though the "suffrage plan" reported to the South Carolina Constitutional Convention by its committee caused a good deal of spirited debate, it has been adopted without essential modification, and the opposition on the final vote proved to be insignificant. There is no doubt that it will stand as part of the Constitution when that instrument is finally adopted as a whole in the convention, and as the Mississippi plan of promulgation without ratification by the people is likely to be pursued, it is safe to say that it is to be accepted as the South Carolina solution of the suffrage problem, with a view to maintaining "white supremacy" in a State having a majority of colored citizens.

The suffrage article contains many details ordinarily left to legislation, but the important section is that which deals with the qualifications of electors. There must be a registration of all voters, and after Jan. 1, 1898, there is to be an alternative educational and property qualification for all not registered prior to that date. After that date an applicant, "if otherwise qualified," must be able to "read and write any section of this Constitution" or to "show that he owns and has paid all taxes collectible during the previous year on property in this State assessed at $300 or more."

During the two years before 1898 there is to be a general registration of voters based nominally upon intelligence. Records of this registration are to be kept, and the persons registered are to receive certificates of the fact and to "remain through life qualified electors, unless disqualified by other provisions of this article," such as conviction for crime, &c. The test of intelligence is to be ability to "read any section in this Constitution submitted to them by the registration officer, or understand and explain it when read to them by the registration officer." While authority is given to the Legislature to frame registration and election laws, it is declared that this preliminary registration "shall be conducted by a board of three discreet persons in each county, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." A proposition that both parties have representation on all boards of registration and election was defeated, although Senator TILLMAN appeared as its leading advocate.

It will be seen that this suffrage plan contains no discrimination on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," and its provisions are not open to criticism on the score of conflict with the Federal Constitution, unless that is true of all restrictive qualifications of the suffrage impartially applied. If any question of constitutionality is raised, it must grow out of the method of executing these provisions rather than their mere existence in the organic law of the State. It was said in the debates in the convention and in the current discussion in South Carolina that this plan of applying a test of intelligence to qualify electors before applying the permanent qualification of education or ownership of taxable property is justifiable if it be applied with absolute justice and impartiality.

That seems to us to be quite true, but the chance of its being applied with absolute justice and impartiality is exceedingly slim. As the avowed purpose is, not to suppress the illiterate vote or the ignorant vote, but the negro vote, and as it was openly proclaimed during the canvass for the election of delegates to the convention that white supremacy was to be maintained without disfranchising any white man except for crime, it is greatly to be feared that boards of registration appointed by the Governor and representing only one party will find a white man's explanation of a selected section of the Constitution more satisfactory than a black man's in most, if not in all, instances. Here is where the unjust discrimination will come in, if anywhere, and, unfortunately, suspicion of it will not be due merely to the liability of such a provision to abuse, but to the avowed purposes of those who devised it.

SUNDAY AND THE POLICE.

During the late campaign President ROOSEVELT of the Police Commission took occasion to remark of the Goo Goo secession that it was a case of "the conscience vote gone silly." We pointed out at the time that Mr. ROOSEVELT was precisely the last person in New-York who ought to have made this criticism, because evidently his enthusiastic enforcement of the ridiculous and superannuated Sunday laws constituted the principal obstacle in the way of beating Tammany. The sequel proved that it was really the only obstacle. It is true that there was an extensive disgust among decent voters to being shut up to a choice between a henchman of CROKER and a henchman of PLATT, but the only embodiment of that disgust was the Goo Goo ticket, the support of which was numerically insignificant. But clean streets are popular, honest Magistrates are popular, Tammany has lost all the prestige and much of the power that it had a year ago by losing so many of the offices. It would not have had the least chance in the world of carrying the last election but for the police.

Nevertheless, as THE TIMES has so often said, the enforcement of the Sunday law was necessary and commendable. But it is not necessary or commendable for Mr. ROOSEVELT to exult. In fact, there is nothing that at the present time so becomes him as modest stillness and humility. But here he is again, at a meeting of the Methodist Social Union, of all places in the world, talking away about the excise law, of all subjects in the world, and calling for its amendment, not in the least for the purpose of removing its absurd restrictions, but for the purpose of tightening them. Apparently he is pleased with his success in securing a Tammany victory, when Tammany would otherwise have been overwhelmingly defeated.

Of course, Mr. ROOSEVELT does not feel glad. It is only his obstinacy and his combativeness that make him so anxious to take revenge upon the men who have outvoted him, and to increase their numbers. As was said of ANDREW JOHNSON, he is an interesting illustration of the biological theory that a man's skull is only the top joint of his backbone enlarged and protruded. The more he is outnumbered the more he proposes to make it hot for the majority. Instead of enforcing the law "without fear or favor," which is most respectable, he begins to develop a positive affection for a law which is shown to be so odious. It was a sufficient defense for the rigid and impartial enforcement of the Sunday law that the capricious and partial enforcement of it was inextricably connected with the corruption of the police, and that the law had been used by the police under Tammany as an instrument of blackmail. But the enforcement of it has been pushed to lengths that would excite the hilarity of a Methodist minister who had any sense of humor. Last Summer a man was arrested for giving away ice on Sunday. Last Sunday a man was arrested in Harlem for selling five cents' worth of violets to a policeman who had doffed his uniform for the purpose of catching this atrocious criminal at his nefarious work. Yet it is not believed that the Sunday givers away of ice and the Sunday vendors of violets have taken a dangerous share in the corruption of the force.

While the Police Commissioners are thus assiduously looking out for the mint, (which is notoriously used in juleps,) anise, (of which a cordial is prepared, and which is also available as an ingredient for cocktails,) and cummin, (which is extensively employed in mixed drinks,) it appears that they are neglecting the weightier matters of the law. There has been nothing before for many years betokening so great a contempt for the police as the robbery and murder the other day in the Southern Boulevard or the impudent robbery on Sunday afternoon in the Central Park, though it is true that in this case the offense was not committed within the jurisdiction of "the force." In the other case the contempt shown by the criminals has been justified up to date by the failure of the police to find them. But if the force under Mr. ROOSEVELT is an object of contempt to burglars and highwaymen, he may justly boast that it is the terror of the felons who would, if they dared, sell violets and delicatessen on Sunday.

REVENUE AND DUTIES.

During the last few weeks many prominent Republicans have given notice that when their party shall have obtained control of National legislation—in 1897, as they expect—they will increase the tariff duties. Thus, they say, they will increase the revenue. This is one purpose which they have in mind. There is another, to which they continually direct attention. They intend to increase the duties in order that the imports of foreign goods may be checked.

But they do not explain how both of these purposes are to be accomplished by increasing the duties. They tell protected manufacturers that by increasing the duties they will either exclude wholly the foreign goods which are now imported to some extent in competition with the products of these manufacturers, or reduce the imports to a minimum. At the same time they assert that the higher duties will yield a much enlarged revenue, utterly ignoring their purpose to cut down the quantity of the imports upon which the duties can be collected. The contradiction of the two purposes might be illustrated by reference to a considerable number of duties which they would like to increase. They assert that the domestic manufacturers of tinplate would soon supply the demand in this country if the duty on tinplate should be increased to the McKinley figures, and at the same time they say that by increasing that duty they would very considerably enlarge the revenue. But if the demand here for tinplate should be supplied, under a duty much higher than the one now in force, by the domestic manufacturers, there would be no revenue whatever from the tinplate tariff, because no tinplate would be imported. This may serve as one example.

These Republican statesmen should explain just how they intend to increase the revenue by reducing largely the quantity of imported goods upon which revenue is collected.

THE CONDITION OF CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.

All the indications are that the European powers have either agreed upon some plan of division of the Turkish Empire or have at least decided for the time being to sink their differences and unite in wiping out the Sultan's Government. Just how soon or in what way this will be done is in one sense of little moment. In another it is of great moment. For upon it depends the rescue of the Christians scattered over the empire. No one supposes that the nine millions of Turks, besides the Kurds, Circassians, Lazes, Xelbecks, and other Moslem tribes scattered over the country will yield without a struggle. There is undoubtedly a good deal of humbug about the Turkish Army. An organized army means an enormous expense, and the Ottoman Treasury is bankrupt. But there are many ways of securing money besides drawing regular wages, and in these the Turk and his fellows are adepts. The more we learn of the disturbances in Erzeroum, Diarbekir, Ak-Hissar, and elsewhere, the more it becomes apparent that one great object of the Turks was to enrich themselves at the expense of their Christian neighbors. Throughout the empire the Christians, not Armenians only, but Greeks, Jacobites, Syrians, and others, are the richest in goods and money, the Moslems being chiefly landlords, farmers, and shepherds. The shopkeepers and bankers are uniformly Christians.

Once let the impression get abroad through Asiatic Turkey that European soldiers are on their way to protect these Christians, and the Moslems will soon see that there is very little left for them to protect. Every letter from Turkey, every account by passing travelers, speaks of the reign of terror. It is perhaps too much to expect that there will be any extensive occupation by the powers before Spring. The mountain passes through which alone they can reach the disturbed sections are already covered with snow. Russian troops could reach Erzeroum and possibly Erzingan, but not Mush, Bitlis, Harput, or Diarbekir. English, French, and Italian warships can easily enter the harbors of the Mediterranean and the Aegean, and, if pushed, troops could reach Aleppo, Aintab, Adana, and Marash on the south and Aidin, Brusa, and Nicomedia on the west. Marsovan might be reached also, but through the whole central tableland of Asia Minor Armenians and Greeks would be at the mercy of Turks, Kurds, Circassians, and others embittered by the prospect of ultimate defeat and subjugation. Every effort would probably be made by the Government, if it continued to have any existence at all, to protect foreigners, but it is doubtful whether it would be successful, and it is certainly possible that it would leave them to the mob.

With even the best that can be done, the outlook for the Christian population is very dark. Already there is intense suffering. Notwithstanding the generally disturbed condition, the taxgatherers have been busy collecting what they could. Men dare not stir outside of their own houses for fear of being shot in the streets. Idleness brings destitution. And on every hand the reports of the situation are appalling. The American missionaries are doing what they can, but they can give no more than they receive. In such circumstances any aid given through the American Board at Boston or either of the relief committees in this city will be sure to reach those who most need it.

At the last meeting of the Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge one of that curious body explained the trouble at the eastern terminus as due to the incorrigible tendency of the patrons of the bridge to hold "conferences" on the platform. There is every morning and afternoon a series of mass meetings there, and meetings of masses much too large for comfort or safety. But anything resembling a "conference" must in such conditions be as difficult and unsatisfactory in the process and in the conclusions reached as a meeting of Bridge Trustees. Apparently this gentleman thinks that when men and women are packed like cattle in a pen, and struggling to get out, they are engaged in a "conference." There is nothing more discouraging in the conduct of the bridge than the obvious incapacity of the managers to see things as they really are.

The London Spectator pokes fun at its contemporaries for the "torrent of gush" in which they have indulged over the betrothal of Princess MAUD of Wales to Prince KARL of Denmark. It especially ridicules the comments made upon it as a "love match." "The public," it says, "neither knows, can know, nor ought to know whether this statement is true." It describes the event as simply promising an addition to the already numerous class of married Royalties, which threatens "to become in another half century a political embarrassment and a social nuisance." With its usual cheerful alacrity in regulating large and difficult matters, The Spectator says that the Emperors of Germany, Russia, and Austria, the sovereign of Great Britain, and the King of Italy "must in the end agree to decree that no person more than six or eight steps from a throne shall be accounted royal, shall be entitled by blood to any privilege, or shall be accorded by the etiquette of Courts any special right of precedence." We are afraid that the royal gentlemen and lady thus lectured will pay no attention to their mentor—certainly the lady will not. We even suspect that if she could have her own way, she would mildly punish the audacious journalist who suggests that her progeny are likely to become a "social nuisance." She would regard her lot as the reverse of celestial if there were to be no more marrying or giving in marriage for her to manage. If any such radical reform is to come about, it must wait till the five sovereigns are all men.

It is now reported that TEWFIK Pasha, the newest of the Sultan's Grand Viziers, has replied to the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia, and France that he will tell them what he is going to do about the outrageous disorders in Asia Minor "without delay." There is an element of the grotesque in this assurance. Some things are unquestionably done "without delay" in Turkey, in the ordinary acceptation of that phrase—among them murder, outrage, and robbery, when the Mussulman mind is seized with a desire to do them. Changes in the Ministry are also made with promptness. The late Vizier, so soon as he showed signs of doing something that the powers required, was dismissed "without delay." It is now said that a new change is impending, and if the Ambassadors show signs of accepting it as an excuse for further dilatoriness, it will no doubt be made "without delay." Meanwhile an Italian detachment of warships has been ordered to the eastern end of the Mediterranean. When Sir PHILIP CURRIE, the British Ambassador, reaches Constantinople, it is to be hoped that the powers will reach some agreement not only as to what they will say in notes, but what their fleets are prepared to do, and that it will be done "without delay."

BANQUET OF THE JEWELERS

Many Prominent Men Present—Speeches by Congressman Quigg and St. Clair McKelway.

The twenty-first annual banquet of the Jewelers' Association was held at Delmonico's last night. The attendance was particularly large.

Among those present were Daniel F. Appleton, Noah Davis, Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor-elect of Brooklyn; Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Ludwig Nissen, President of the association; St. Clair McKelway, Robert W. Tayler, J. Seaver Page, the Rev. James M. Farrar, D. D., Judge Edward T. Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, and Augustus K. Sloan.

The first speaker was Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg. He was introduced by President Nissen. Mr. Quigg said:

It is not an unfamiliar suggestion that we Americans are overfond of adverting to the good things that distinguish the land we live in. This has been said, indeed, sometimes by those who love us, sometimes by those who don't, to constitute our most serious fault. That, of course, is from the point of view of the critic, and a critic, being without faults, can have no clear conception of the office he serves in the economy of nature. Our faults are not made for other people's delectation. That is the function of our virtues. This view of error may not be ethically sound, but it is substantially true. We must have our faults. We should feel singular and out of touch with our surroundings without them.

This is our land. It has made us, and we have made it. What it is and what we are have resulted from the action of our quality upon its resources. Bringing to their development a confidence, a patience, a pertinacity, a perception, and a courage which have come to be recognized as characteristically American, it stands before the world to-day the land of immeasurable power, uncountable wealth, and infinite opportunity. If it likes us and we like it, which seems to be the case, why should we be asked to make concealment of a relation at once so agreeable and commendable?

You, as merchants, no matter what you sell, are directly concerned in the extension of the American influence. You are directly concerned to see that it is not overshadowed by the influence of any other nation. All that contributes to the respect in which our Government is held, all that facilitates foreign enterprise, contributes directly to the development of our internal resources and to the earnings of every citizen. And any step, however indirect, on the part of a European power which affects one of these American nations to the south of us, which subjects it to humiliation or injury, which aims to embarrass it in the exercise of sovereign rights, to suppress its just aspirations to self-government, to despoil it of its territory, or confront it with the guns of a foreign fortification flying a European flag, is to be resented by a self-respecting American Government as an act unfriendly to the American people.

Among the other speakers were St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, and Judge Bartlett of the Court of Appeals. Lettern of regret were read from Mayor Strong and Chauncey M. Depew.

"TRILBY" HAS COME AGAIN

The Run of Potter's Successful Dramatization of Du Maurier Resumed.

The Garden Theatre was crowded to the doors, and a little more, last night, when Paul Potter's amazingly successful stage version of du Maurier's "Trilby" was put forward again, after an interruption of the profitable run which began last Spring caused by Joseph Jefferson, who held Mr. Palmer strictly to his bond. It was not nominated in the bond that Jefferson should go to another theatre in case a successful play occupied the Garden Theatre stage at the time set for his engagement. Wherefore "Trilby" had to go. But now "Trilby" has come again.

People who had not seen the epoch-making piece since its first performance found many improvements in it last night—little details which occasionally strengthen the illusion. But they are all part of an old story. The performance was practically the same as that given every night from May till October. There were really no changes in the cast that had not been made long ago. Blanche Walsh looks more like du Maurier's heroine than Virginia Harned, and acts the part almost as well, and she has acted it many times here and elsewhere. Ignacio Martinetti as Zou-Zou is only slightly inferior to Leo Dietrichstein. If we had never seen Dietrichstein we should accept Martinetti without a murmur.

Lackaye's Svengali is splendidly picturesque and powerful. McIntosh as Taffy, Glendinning as the Laird, Hickman as Billee, and Gibbs as Gecko, are as effective as ever. Mathilde Cottrelly is still Mme. Pinard.

As usual, the scene of the Christmas supper in Act II. went with a whirl of excitement. A new illusion was introduced in Act IV., when Trilby's death was caused, not by the sight of a photograph of Svengali, but by the sudden unveiling of a life-size painting of him. This was a "living picture," Mr. Lackaye, in Hungarian uniform, standing in the frame. But the pictorial illusion was perfect. This device was first used in England.

"Trilby" is not a great play, but it makes a showy, varied, interesting entertainment. It has moments of genuine dramatic illusion. It has plenty of theatric effectiveness. And probably it will have another long run.

TO MAKE PEACE WITH MR. PLATT

That Said to be the Object of J. Sloat Fassett's Visit.

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Chemung was in this city yesterday, and he will probably be here for a week.

Shrewd politicians say that during his stay a peace will be patched up between himself and T. C. Platt, if Mr. Platt does not object.

Mr. Fassett was very happy over the result of the election in Chemung. He said the Republicans in Chemung had made the best showing of years.

American Authors' Guild Meeting.

The American Authors' Guild held a well-attended meeting yesterday in the Windsor Hotel. Gen. James Grant Wilson, the President, presided.

Edwin H. Shannon began the literary exercises with a fine reading of the quarrel of Brutus and Cassius. Miss Elizabeth B. Johnston of Washington read an unpublished dialect story entitled "Brudder Jim Crapp," which received unstinted applause. Miss Florence Boese sang "Tit for Tat," and as an encore sang "Bon Bolt." Gen. Wilson followed with a dainty poem, "Vis-a-Vis."

Among those present were President Potter of Hobart College, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Dr. White of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Stoddart.

A Democrat Who Is Not in Mourning.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am one of the many Democrats who will not hang their harps on the willow because Kentucky has laid a free-coinage Democratic candidate on his back, or mourn when Maryland and Ohio remove their Senators from the sugar bowl.

SOUND MONEY.

CONTROL OF THE SENATE

Republicans Expect to Elect the President Pro Tem.

CHANDLER IS VERY CONFIDENT

Populist Votes Would Prove Acceptable—Democrats Threaten a Fight for the Committees—Combinations Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The question whether the Senate will be reorganized by the Republicans, is engaging much attention as the time for the meeting of Congress draws near. The idea prevailed here up to a month ago that the Republicans would make no effort to assume political power in the Senate. This was based on the assumption that they could do nothing without the help of the Populists and that they could not afford to make a deal with the few Senators who belong to that party.

Senator Chandler was the first to weaken this impression. He declared several weeks ago that, inasmuch as the Republicans in the Senate were stronger numerically than the Democrats, they must of necessity control the legislation of that body. The Senator has returned to Washington for the Winter, and in an interview to-day he reiterates this statement. Mr. Chandler states the case in this way: "The situation to me is very simple. We have, beyond doubt, a President pro tem. to elect in the Senate. The vacancy exists. The Republicans meet in caucus and they select one of their number—Mr. Frye is my choice—as their candidate for that office. The Democrats again present the name of Mr. Harris of Tennessee. The roll is called. Suppose when the name of Mr. Jones of Nevada is reached he votes for Frye, and that Mr. Butler of North Carolina and Mr. Peffer of Kansas also vote for Mr. Frye. Would not those three votes, with the Republican membership, make a majority of the Senate?

"And how can we keep Mr. Jones or Mr. Butler or Mr. Peffer from so voting? Are we to beg them to hide themselves in a committee room, or are we to club them into an insensible condition? Hardly. I never knew any man or any party after votes that did not take all that came their way. If these gentlemen, or two of them, vote for the Republican nominee, their votes make a 'sufficient number,' as Mr. Reed would say."

"But will the Republicans accept the votes of Populists and thus enter into an indirect alliance with them?" Mr. Chandler was asked.

"We do not accept their votes," said he. "They will come to us, if they come at all, without money and without price. We enter into no alliance with them. They would not ask anything of us, for the simple reason that they know nothing would be granted as a consideration for their votes. What could they ask? A free-coinage man on the Finance Committee? Well, suppose they did. Are there not already a dozen free-coinage Republicans in the Senate, and shall we question the right of these silver colleagues of ours to vote for Mr. Frye or the propriety of their doing so? The Populists will want places on the committees, of course, and they will get them, because they are members of the Senate. They would get them if the Republicans had a clear majority. You must remember, too, that Mr. Jones is practically a Republican still, that Mr. Peffer has always acted with the Republicans on all questions except those purely Populistic in their nature, and that Mr. Butler was elected by the aid of Republican votes in North Carolina. Why should we hesitate or tremble at the sound of their voices voting for a Republican President pro tem.? For the life of me, I cannot see. Surely we could as much afford to see this as we could enter into a combination with the Democrats. Would Jones, Butler, Peffer, and Stewart contaminate us any more than would Harris, Gorman, or Brice if we should enter their parlor?"

Regarding the possibility of a combination between the Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Chandler said: "I do not see how that is feasible, unless the Populists decide to act together and by voting solidly for their own candidate create a dead-lock in the Senate. Then, if it should appear that the Senate was not able otherwise to elect its temporary President, the Republicans and Democrats might with propriety reach an agreement. Before a dead-lock can be disclosed, however, a vote must be taken, and if upon that vote a President pro tem. is elected, as no doubt there will be, that is all there is to it."

Mr. Chandler added that the same vote that accomplished the election of the President pro tem. would reorganize the committees. It would be absurd, he asserted, to retain Democrats at the head of important committees, when any measure which the committees might frame would be outvoted in the Senate.

Mr. Chandler announced that he has changed his mind since the election regarding the manner in which the Treasury should be reinforced. Formerly he favored the proposition to issue temporary loans. Now, in view of the way in which the people have spoken, he would provide revenue by duties on wool, woolen manufactures, lumber, and agricultural products. In other words, Mr. Chandler, as might have been expected, favors the partisan plan of revising the tariff in a bill which the President cannot sign, leaving the Treasury to shift for itself meanwhile.

Several Democratic Senators whose opinions were asked to-day concerning the question of control in the Senate admitted that the vote on President pro tem. might decide the matter. That office is practically vacant, although Mr. Harris, the last incumbent, did not resign at the close of the Fifty-third Congress. His term expired, however, and when the Senate convenes he will stand before the bar with the other Senators-elect, and with no greater privileges than they have. The other ex-officio Senators, among the Senators-elect, have no legal connection with the committees.

As the Senate now stands, many of the committees have not enough members to constitute a quorum. The vacancies can be filled only after the newly elected members are duly admitted to the Senate. No legislative business involving any contested questions can be proceeded with until the committees are reorganized.

In view of the conditions which will obtain, the Republicans lacking three of a majority, although possessing more votes than the Democrats, it is assumed by some that the Democrats will recognize the right of the Republicans to rule, and will not attempt to prevent them from assuming control. A well-known Democratic Senator said to the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-night that the Democrats would continue to hold the committees if they possibly could. He recalled the exciting days when David Davis of Illinois held the balance of power in the Senate to give point to his assertion that the party in the Senate which desires to organize the committees must have sufficient votes to do so. This Senator inclines to the opinion that there will be a division of the committees between the Democrats and Republicans.

In some quarters it is believed that the silver Republicans may make trouble for the Republican

TURKEY'S FRANTIC EFFORT

Extension of Revolution and Insubordination of Landwehr.

CHRISTIANS KILLED AT MALATIA

Kurds Give Trouble in Cesarea and Cause a Panic in Moosh —Miridites Take Arms in Albania.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 13.—The Porte continues its efforts to restore order in Asia Minor and has dispatched two Generals to command the Turkish troops at Erzeroum and Bitlis. The prevailing financial troubles and the extension of the revolutionary movement in Syria greatly hamper the action of the Government, and, in addition to these obstacles, the Radifs, or Landwehr, who have been called out, refuse to leave their homes, fearing that they will be attacked by the Druses.

The news received from the provinces is generally bad. At Malatia, about 100 miles from Marash, there has been some bloodshed, several Christians having been killed, including four Jesuit priests, who were under French protection. The Kurds in the Dersim district have instigated trouble in Cesarea, but no details of the disturbances are as yet obtainable. The Kurds have also created a panic in Moosh.

The Turkish Government authorities have promised the Armenians who are in possession of the barracks at Zeitoum that they will not be molested upon the condition that they surrender the Turkish arms, ammunition, and prisoners in their hands. It is reported that further changes in the Ministry are impending.

SUPPRESSING REPORTS OF WRONGDOING.

Turkish Government Said to be Exercising Careful Censorship.

Reports received by members of the Syrian colony in this city show that a very uncertain condition of affairs exists in the Lebanon, and that the Turkish Government is exercising a very strict censorship so as to prevent all political news from reaching the outside world. All letters have to be taken open to the Postmasters, who are authorized to read them, and decline to forward them if they judge that the missives contain anything derogatory to the Government.

An instance is given of a cousin of the Right Rev. Jarajiri, a Maronite Bishop in the Lebanon, who lives in the town of Btedin. He had occasion to go to Zahle, and on the way encountered two highwaymen, from whom he managed to escape. On arriving at Zahle he told his experiences to a friend. He was overheard by a spy, and the local authorities reported to Naum Pasha, the Governor General of the Lebanon, that the man had complained about the insecurity of the roads, and was trying to slander the Administration. Naum Pasha thereupon had the man arrested and brought back to Btedin, where he was thrust into prison. The Bishop heard of this, and wrote to the Governor, asking him to release his cousin, as he had not done anything wrong. The Governor refused, and the Bishop sent him another letter. Then the man was released.

Reports have also been received about the suppression of the Arabic paper Kashf el Nukab, in Paris, through the influence of the Turkish Government. The editor of this paper was the Prince Ameen Arasian, the hero of a romantic love affair which was recently published in THE TIMES. Prince Ameen vigorously attacked the Turkish Government in his paper, and the Sultan, it is said, asked the French Government, as a personal favor, to suppress his paper which was done.

Still a third report comes from Egypt about the efforts to control antagonistic editors, when it cannot suppress their newspapers. The Rev. Louis Sabanjee edited The Sidah—The Echo—in London, and sharply criticised the Turkish Government. The Turkish authorities invited Mr. Sabanjee to Constantinople, where he was given a lucrative place, and so discontinued publication of The Sidah. Mr. Sabanjee has a friend in Cairo, Egypt, by the name of Najeeb Shawish, who edited The Nibras—Lighthouse—an anti-Turkish Government paper, in that city. Mr. Sabanjee pursuaded him to suspend his paper and come to Constantinople. After a conference, Shawish and another man by the name of Shmeyil were sent back to Cairo, where they started an Administration paper called The Nahle—The Bee—subsidized by the Turkish Government.

MIRIDITES IN REVOLUTION.

Four Battalions of Turkish Troops Ordered to Subdue Them.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Advices have been received here that the long-existing enmity between the Mohammedans and the Miridites, in Albania, has again taken the form of active hostilities.

The Miridites are Catholics. At one time all the Albanians were Christians, but after their country had been conquered by the Turks a large part of them were converted to Mohammedanism.

The dispatches received say that several battles have recently been fought, and that the losses on both sides have been heavy. Four battalions of Turkish troops have been dispatched from Scutari and Uskub to the scene of the conflict.

AMERICAN DELEGATES RECALLED.

Project for Which They Were Sent to Turkey Perhaps Abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Robert S. Chilton and Dulany Hunter of the State Department, who were sent by this Government to establish new United States Consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, in Armenia, have been recalled by Secretary Olney. It is believed that the project for which they were dispatched will be abandoned.

Officials of the State Department are reticent about the matter, and will admit nothing further than that Messrs. Chilton and Hunter had informed the department of their return to Constantinople.

Italian Ships Ordered Eastward.

ROME, Nov. 13.—The Government has ordered that five ships of the Eastern Mediterranean squadron shall join the British squadron in Eastern waters in any movements necessary for the protection of Europeans. The commander of the squadron, Vice Admiral Accinni, is instructed to act in concert with the Admiral of the British fleet. The vessels ordered to join the British squadron are the iron-clads Re Umberto, Andrea, Doria, Stromboli, and Etruria.

LOSS OF STEAMER KUNG PAI.

Only Eleven Persons of a Thousand Have Escaped from the Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Meagre particulars of the loss of the steamer Kung Pai in Kin-Chow Bay were received by the steamer Coptic. The Kung Pai belonged to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. She blew up when on a voyage from Tien-Tsin to Kin-Chow.

She was carrying troops to the number of about 1,000 and had 6 foreign officers and 1 foreign passenger on board. Out of this number, 9 Chinese and 2 foreigners are reported safe. All the rest seem to have perished. The Kung Pai was fifteen years old, having been built in Leith in 1880, and it had long been notorious that her boilers were in a dangerous condition.

A FINANCIAL PANIC AVERTED.

Confidence in London and Paris Markets and One Failure in Glasgow.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The market on the Stock Exchange was quiet and more buoyant to-day, and the liquidation of weak accounts did not cause as much trouble as was expected. There were plenty of buyers of good properties, and American railroad securities were stronger on yesterday's advance in prices in New-York.

The firmness of the Paris and Berlin markets assisted in causing the better feeling which prevailed. Foreign and mining securities were much better, and all were fractionally higher.

Dispatches from Vienna and Frankfort report that the Bourses in both cities were flat to-day.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The consensus of opinion to-day is that public confidence in the financial market has revived. Le Journal des Débats says that the leading financial houses have assured the weaker houses that adequate facilities will be afforded for carrying over by means of advances.

GLASGOW, Nov. 13.—The failure of a well-known broker in this city, with liabilities amounting to £13,000, was announced to-day, and it is feared that other failures will occur to-morrow.

MACEO'S MEN ARE REPULSED.

Another Leader Surrenders and Two Are Killed at Las Minas.

HAVANA, Nov. 13.—Gen. Martinez Campos reports from Santa Clara that Gen. Garcia Aldave, with fifty Government troops, has repulsed, after a hard fight, a larger force of rebels, under the command of the leader Maceo, which attempted to cross the railroad line between Jucaro and Moron, in the Province of Puerto Principe. The Government loss was three killed and ten wounded, including one officer.

Gen. Martinez Campos also reports that the rebel leader Noval, with six of his followers, has surrendered to the Government officers at Puerto Principe.

A party of ten Spanish soldiers who were foraging at San Pedro de Mayabon to-day were attacked by a band of forty rebels. The soldiers repulsed the rebels and captured their horses and other effects.

Gen. Serrano Altamira reports that while leading a convoy en route for Guisamaro, he met a band of rebels under the insurgent leader Rodriguez at Las Minas. The rebels were attempting to intercept the convoy. He attacked the rebels and repulsed them with the loss of five killed, including the leaders Antonio Carmenati and Aurello Pedroso, and fourteen wounded. The Government had three wounded, one of them an officer.

THE LAURADA SLIPS AWAY.

Spanish Consul Baldasano Fears She Is Bound for Cuba.

Arturo Baldasano, Spanish Consul General at this port, yesterday reported to the Maritime Exchange that the small steamship Laurada, owned by J. D. Hart of Philadelphia, had left the harbor without clearing through the Custom House, and had probably started for Cuba on a filibustering expedition.

Mr. Baldasano was greatly excited over the matter, as the Laurada, formerly the Empress, has been in the Cuban trade and her officers know all the harbors of the island.

The Laurada has been lying at Harbeck's Stores, Brooklyn, where she discharged a cargo of fruit last Monday. She left that dock between midnight Monday and 6:30 A. M. Tuesday, and passed out at Sandy Hook without being reported and without taking out clearance papers. Her former agents, Bennett, Walsh & Co., said yesterday they did not know where she had gone, but thought she had started for Charleston.

The Consul's interest is due to a report that on the vessel's last inward voyage from Cuba she brought important papers and general information from Cuban insurgents to their friends in this city.

ANTI-SEMITES DEFY THE EMPEROR.

Dr. Lueger Re-elected Despite His Will, and the Council Is Dissolved.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—The Municipal Council met this morning and re-elected to the office of Burgomaster Dr. Lueger, the Anti-Semite leader in the Reichsrath, by a majority of 92.

Dr. Lueger's speech accepting his election was reasonably moderate at first, but as he proceeded his talk became violent. "I am the servant of God," he exclaimed, "and not of the Golden Calf. The liberty and honor of Austria are at stake." The Government agent, Herr Freibels, replied that the re-election of Dr. Lueger was in defiance of the imperial will.

He then declared the Council dissolved. A tremendous uproar ensued. The police had previously cleared the square in front of the Town Hall, but the immense crowd which had gathered remained in the vicinity and cheered frantically the supporters of Dr. Lueger as they were on their way to the Town Hall.

RIVERS OF FRANCE OVERFLOW.

Much Damage Done at Epinal, Luneville, and in Other Towns.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—The River Moselle has risen nine feet, flooded the town of Epinal, and done immense damage to property.

It is reported that the Eastern Canal dike has burst, and flooded the towns of Fontenoy, Le Château, and Veyouze.

The river Muerthe has flooded the town of Luneville and the surrounding country. The water is gradually subsiding. No loss of life is reported.

Artists Invited to a Berlin Show.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Consul General Charles de Kay announces to the Department of State a show of paintings and sculptures to commemorate the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts in Berlin. Artists may send not more than three exhibits, nor copies. Americans are invited to participate. Prizes are to be awarded by the Emperor.

Freedom of Dundee to Bayard.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 13.—United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard received the freedom of the City of Dundee to-day. He delivered an address upon the subject "International Comity, Founded upon International Courtesy, Based upon International Obligations." There was no real conflict, he said, between Great Britain and America.

Liberator Wrecker's Trial Resumed.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The trial of Jabez Spencer Balfour was resumed this morning. Balfour's lawyer said that his client was a ruined man, deserving of sympathy rather than condemnation.

Government Aid to Schools in Corea.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Minister Sill informs the Department of State that a royal decree has been issued in Corea establishing a system of public and private schools in that country aided by the general and local Governments.

Berlin's Tardiness About News.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The Court at Coburg has received a telegram from St. Petersburg saying that the accouchement of the Czarina is expected about the end of November.

Cashier Levis Found Dead.

Samuel E. Levis, cashier of the United States Direct Cable Company of this city, who lived in the boarding house of Mrs. M. Anderson, 356 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning, having been asphyxiated with gas.

His room was on the third floor. In the room was a gas stove, and it is believed that, feeling cold during the night, he arose, half asleep, and turned on the gas, but forgot to light it, and then, retiring to bed, fell asleep and was asphyxiated.

He was in receipt of a good salary and supported his widowed mother, who lives in Halifax, N. S. He was a member of the City Club of Halifax. He was thirty-five years old. The cable company has taken charge of the body, and will have it sent to Halifax.

Tried Thrice to Kill Herself.

Mrs. Mary Myner of 325 West Eleventh Street was arrested while drunk in Ninth Avenue Tuesday night and taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. During the night she made three attempts at self-destruction, but each effort was frustrated by the matron of the station.

Mrs. Myner was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted suicide, and held in $1,000 for trial.

The Wonders Done by Schlatter.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 13.—Schlatter having announced that he would end his "healing" Friday, trains to-day brought in a thousand people from Kansas and Nebraska and more distant points.

J. B. Handy of Ellsworth, Kan., created a sensation by appearing on crutches before Schlatter and then walking away without them. Judd Webb of Omaha was treated and his paralysis was "instantly cured," he said.

New-York and Lakewood Trains.

Beginning Nov. 18, trains will leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty Street, for Lakewood daily, except Sunday, at 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40 Lakewood special) and 4:40 P. M. The Lakewood special will leave on Saturday next at 3:40 P. M.—Adv.

BERING SEA DIPLOMACY

Sir Julian Pauncefote's Letters on Seizures and Indemnity.

CONTENTION OF LORD SALISBURY

Action of House of Representatives in Rejecting Minister's Proposal Attributed to Party Feeling.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The correspondence between Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington, and the Government, from May 8, 1894, to Aug. 31, 1895, respecting the claims in connection with the Bering Sea seizures has just been issued.

The correspondence previous to Congress rejecting the proposal to pay a lump sum is mainly formal and without special interest. It contains Sir Julian Pauncefote's telegram to Lord Kimberley under date of Aug. 3, 1894, stating that he reckons the total amount of the claims, with interest, at $700,000, but that he has reason to believe that the United States would pay a lump sum of $400,000 to be rid of the delay and expense of a convention. Other dispatches record Sir Julian's failure to obtain $450,000 and Secretary Gresham's offer of $425,000 and Canada's and England's acceptance of the offer, if the sum be paid in 1894.

Sir Julian, in a dispatch to Lord Kimberley, under date of Feb. 28, ascribes the rejection of his proposal by the House of Representatives to strong party feeling, and asserts that statements made in Congress were entirely misleading, both as regarded the law and the facts, and were calculated to prejudice the minds of members of the House and to affect public opinion.

Sir Julian wrote to Lord Kimberley, March 2, announcing that he had received from Secretary Gresham an expression of the deep regret felt by himself and the President at the unexpected situation in which they found themselves and at their inability to prevent a delay in adjusting the claims.

Lord Kimberley sent to Sir Julian, on March 6, an account of an interview he had had with Mr. Bayard, in which the latter shared the regret, and expressed himself as sure that the President and Secretary Gresham had done their utmost to induce Congress to vote the money. Lord Kimberley assured Mr. Bayard that Great Britain had no complaint to make regarding the President and Mr. Gresham.

On March 15, Sir Julian sent a long letter to Lord Kimberley controverting Mr. Morgan's statements in the Senate, and condemning them as inaccurate, unfounded, and vituperative. He refers to Mr. Blaine's views at the beginning of the negotiations which led to the Paris arbitration, and says that the President and Mr. Gresham had adopted the same views, and that they had been animated throughout by the highest sentiments of honor and justice.

After April 17, when Sir Julian explains the postponing of the resumption of the treatings and the visit of the Canadian delegates to Washington, nothing passed until Aug. 31, when Lord Salisbury wrote to Sir Julian that the latter's statements had been read with careful attention, adding:

I need scarcely say that the argumenta you bring forward in support of the validity of the claims have the entire approval and concurrence of her Majesty's Government. The attempt made by Mr. Morgan to dispute them seems to have been largely founded on misapprehension, and her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that when the full facts are before the public of the United States the liability of that country to make compensation, which has never been denied by its Government, will be generally recognized, both in and out of Congress.

Lord Salisbury incloses a memorandum setting out at some length points in support of the British claims. The memorandum says:

The statement communicated to the press by Mr. Morgan entirely ignores the fact that the five questions submitted to the arbitrators in accordance with Article VI. of the treaty of February, 1892, embodied the whole of the grounds urged in behalf of the United States in justification of the seizures regarding which the claims arise. This is abundantly clear from the correspondence which led to the framing of the questions and from the proceedings of the tribunal.

Lord Salisbury quotes Mr. Blaine's statements, which were eventually substantially the questions propounded to the arbitrators, and decided against the United States, and says:

Although on the face of them the questions do not refer to the question of damages it is obvious that the arbitrators, in deciding that the grounds on which the United States based their claim to regulate the fisheries were unfounded, decided at the same time that the justification of the seizure of British vessels which was based thereon was also unfounded.

The seizures were in fact formal acts of the United States Government in the exercise of the rights of jurisdiction that they claimed, and the tribunal, in denying title to such rights of jurisdiction, necessarily declared that loss or injury inflicted on British subjects in pursuance of the same were unwarranted, and as it also found that the seizures were made by the authority of the United States Government the decision was a declaration that the United States, having inflicted an unwarranted wrong, were liable to pay compensation therefor.

Lord Salisbury quotes the finding of facts found true by the tribunal, including Senator Morgan, and continues:

It will be observed from these that the question of justification was regarded as conclusively settled by the decision of these five questions, and that the only negotiations contemplated were negotiations as to the liability of the United States to pay the amounts mentioned in the schedule to the British case—not simply negotiations as to the liability of the United States to pay compensation at all—and further, that the only reservations made in behalf of the United States were questions anent the value of the seized vessels or their contents, and the question whether the vessels mentioned in the schedule to the British case were the actual property of citizens of the United States. The eminent lawyers and statesmen charged with the conduct of the United States case certainly never contemplated that the decision of the arbitrators would not be accepted as concluding the liability of the United States, except in regard to points expressly reserved in the findings of the facts.

Referring to Mr. Morgan's contention that the argument submitted to the tribunal by Mr. Blodgett was a perfect answer to the claims of Great Britain based upon the false assumption that the United States were in any way bound to pay any part of the demand, he adduces a quotation from the first page of Mr. Blodgett's argument to the effect that if the tribunal held that the seizures were wrong and unjustifiable it would not be becoming in a nation to contest the claims so far as they were just, and adds:

The whole argument, indeed, was devoted to two points reserved in findings of facts—namely, the amount of the claims and the nationality of the claimants.

He quotes lengthily from the oral argument before the tribunal to show that the same view was expressed by the counsel of the United States Government. He criticises Mr. Morgan's strictures regarding the amount of the claim in relation to prospective profits and speculative damages, and recalls the Fortune Bay affair, in connection with which the claims were almost entirely for prospective damages, only $1,400 out of the $103,000 that the United States claimed being for the actual destruction of property. He says that although the action giving rise to these claims was not that of the British Government, but of a mob of fishermen in an outlying part of the colony, who were enraged at being by law to which they themselves were subject violated by competitors, yet, Great Britain, within three years, paid virtually the whole sum that the United States demanded. He concludes as follows:

The Bering Sea claims arise out of the direct action of the United States Government—action declared by an international tribunal to have been entirely unjustifiable. They are made out not for profits based on the results of profitable seasons, but on the actual results of the seasons in which they arose. Some of the claimants not only lost property, but suffered a rigorous imprisonment in a severe climate. The arrangement made between the Governments for the payment of a lump sum amounting to little more than half the claims preferred, without any allowance whatever for interest, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a settlement favorable to the United States. Bearing in mind that the claims had already been outstanding for ten years, and that more than a year had elapsed since the decision of the arbitrators had been given, it is not easy to believe that if the late Congress had been fully acquainted with the circumstances it would have refused its sanction to so reasonable a proposal, recommended as it was by the Federal Government, or would have declined even an appropriation for the payment of the claims subject to their examination by a commission appointed for the purpose, or for the simple expenses of such a commission.

Left $1 to Tom L. Johnson.

The will of Col. Albert W. Johnson, father of ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson of Ohio, was filed in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The estate is valued at $800,000.

Mr. Johnson left $1 to each of his three sons, and the rest to his widow, Helen L. Johnson, who is now living at Fort Hamilton.

EARLY WORKS ON AMERICA

Sale of Some Rare Historical Books—Genealogies of Settlers of New-England.

The most interesting books sold by Bangs & Co. yesterday, at the third day's sale of selected Americana, were the following:

"Sir William Alexander and American Colonization," portrait, Prince Society, 1873, $6.50; "A Review of Military Operations in North America; French Hostilities, 1753-6," London, 1757, $8; "Rhode Island Historical Tracts," Nos. 1 to 20, Providence, 1877-84, $45; "Descent of Comfort Sands and of His Children, With Notes on the Families of Ray, Thomas, Guthrie," &c., New-York, 1886, $5.37; James Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New-England," showing three generations of those who came before May, 1692, four volumes, fine copy, Boston, 1860-62, $54, an advance in price; C. Stedman's "History of the Origin, Progress, and Termination of the American War," two volumes, good copy, with all the plans, London, 1794, $12; nine pamphlets in one volume on trials, including those of Thomas O. Selfridge for murder, Boston, 1806; Levi Weeks for murder, New-York, 1800, and Martin Livingstone for libel, New-York, 1807, $8.

Samuel Williams's "Natural and Civil History of Vermont," map, Walpole, 1794, bookplates of De Witt Clinton, engraved by Mavinch, $7.75; Cadet Anvers's "The Craftsman: Being a Critic of the Times," crown octavo, old calf, London, 1727, Peter Kemble's copy, with his autograph on the title page, and his book-plate, engraved by Lewis, $16.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William E. Chisolm.

William E. Chisolm, a College Point millionaire, died yesterday after a protracted illness. Mr. Chisolm was a Southerner, and went to College Point when he was a young man. He was seventy-three years old.

He was one of the first settlers of College Point, but never took any active part in public affairs. The only office he ever held was that of School Trustee many years ago. He built St. Paul's Chapel in College Point. He owned considerable real estate in College Point and in this city. The Macy Block was owned by him. He leaves a wife, two sons, and one daughter.

The daughter several years ago married J. Hooker Hamersley. At the time of their marriage Louis C. Hamersley made an agreement with the couple that on the death of his widow, afterward the Duchess of Marlborough, and now Lady Beresford, his estate, valued at $7,000,000, should be theirs, provided that the first child born to them was a boy. An infant was born, but it was a girl. A son was subsequently born. The Hamersley family now lives at Newport.

Mr. Chisolm's two sons are engaged in the banking business in this city. The funeral will take place Friday noon from the Chisolm homestead.

John Burroughs Drake.

John Burroughs Drake, one of the wealthiest and best-known hotel keepers in the West, died suddenly at Chicago Tuesday night of paralysis.

Mr. Drake was born in Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, Jan. 18, 1826, and became a clerk in the leading hotel of that town. He went to Cincinnati in 1846 and was connected with various hotels there. He went to Chicago in 1855 and bought a fourth interest in the Tremont House, afterward obtaining control of the hotel.

The house was destroyed in the great fire of 1871, and he bought the old Michigan Avenue Hotel, taking his chances as to whether it would burn or not, and making a payment down in cash. The fire spared it, and Mr. Drake continued as its proprietor until 1874, when he leased the Grand Pacific Hotel, which he conducted until April last.

With the exception of Potter Palmer, Mr. Drake was the wealthiest hotel proprietor in Chicago, his fortune being estimated at $2,000,000. A wife, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

The Rev. Thomas B. Stone.

Bowdoin College's oldest living graduate, the Rev. Thomas Beadwell Stone, died yesterday at Bolton, Mass. He was the last of a class of twelve of 1820, and was ninety-five years old.

A native of Maine, he was ordained at Andover, Me., in 1820, taught in Bridegton Academy and preached in the Congregational Church, East Machias, for fourteen years, and then for six years served the First Church of Salem, Mass. He went to Bolton in 1862, and has since resided there, with the exception of eight years passed in Brooklyn, Conn.

At the outset of his ministry he was ranked among the Orthodox, but his late ministrations were in congregations known as Unitarian. In 1858 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston. Many literary articles came from his pen. He was one of the speakers at the Bowdoin University exercises last June.

Edward Annan.

Edward Annan, one of the best-known grain dealers in New-York, died at his home, 201 Washington Park, Brooklyn, last evening. He was sixty-six years old. He had attended to his business until four weeks ago. Dropsy was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Annan came to New-York from Chicago twenty-five years ago, having previously lived in California. He soon took up his residence in Brooklyn. He was one of the early Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. He was a member of the Oxford Club. He was also an active member of the New-York Produce Exchange.

Mr. Annan's wife died about three years ago, and his only son, Major Edward Annan, Jr., of the Second Brigade staff, died a year later. Two daughters of Mr. Annan survive him.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Henry G. Ashton, inventor of the Ashton safety valve for steam engines, died suddenly on Tuesday at his home in Somerville, Mass., of apoplexy. Mr. Ashton was born in Norfolk, England, in 1846. He came to Boston in 1860, and was employed by the Hinckley Locomotive Works as a Superintendent. In 1872 he invented the safety valve, which brought him into world-wide prominence.

—S. H. Myers, ex-member of the Legislature, was found dead in bed at Franklin, Penn., yesterday. Death resulted from heart failure, caused by a severe attack of asthma. Mr. Myers was sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and seven children.

MAY VISIT THE PORTRAIT SHOW

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Expected To-day.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough are expected to attend the tea to-day at the Portrait Show in the Academy of Design.

The exhibition of portraits is being held for the benefit of St. John's Guild and the Orthopoedic Hospital.

There will be music at the entrance by the Hungarian Band, and tea will be poured by Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg and Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., assisted by Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. Benjamin Welles, Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Duryea, Mrs. Thomas Howard, and Mrs. Henry Clews.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:45 A. M.—Kate O'Brien; One Hundred and Ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; damage, $10.
4:45 A. M.—Van Cortlandt Station; New-York and Putnam Railroad; damage, $10,000.
4:55 A. M.—36 Rector Street; L. Vestallo; damage, $350.
6:25 A. M.—107 West Ninety-fourth Street; M. Fignello; damage, $100.
9:25 A. M.—470 Greenwich Street; damage, $10.
9:40 A. M.—5:15 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street; James Parullo; damage slight.
10:50 A. M.—25 Jacob Street; James McCusker; damage, $25.
11:25 A. M.—6 Barclay Street; Barnston Tea Company; damage, $6,000.
2:10 P. M.—346 Columbus Avenue; H. T. Moss; damage slight.
3 P. M.—515 West One Hundred and Tenth Street; James Armstrong; damage, $400.
3:15 P. M.—1,510 Second Avenue; G. Sackles; damage, $10.
3:45 P. M.—336 West Thirty-seventh Street; Hellrich Oegeschlager; no damage.
10:45 P. M.—213 East Seventy-fourth Street; Charles Hartmann; damage trifling.
11:00 P. M.—54 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Frederick Cavanitt; damage, $200.

A "Bearded Lady" Gets a Divorce.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 13.—In Judge Wood's court to-day, Mrs. Annie Elliott procured a divorce from Jacob Elliott, whom she married in New-York in 1883, on the ground of desertion. She was closely veiled, and not until the decree had been granted did the court learn that Mrs. Elliott was a "bearded lady," who has traveled with a circus for years.

Bronze copies of Mr. MacMonnies's Shakespeare, Pan of Rohallion, Bacchante, Boy and Heron, and Diana, are now to be seen at Theodore B. Starr's store, 206 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square. Readers of Will H. Low's admirable descriptions of these works in the November Scribner's will find special pleasure and interest in the inspection of them.—Adv.

HALL CAINE ON NOVELS

A Lecture Before the Nineteenth Century Club.

MORAL RESPONSIBILITY OF AUTHORS

Sherry's Rooms Crowded with a Greatly Interested Audience—Reception to the English Novelist.

Hall Caine, the English novelist, delivered an address last night before the Nineteenth Century Club on "Moral Responsibility in the Novel and the Drama." If Mr. Caine should ever speak again before the club, it is probable that larger quarters will be selected for the occasion. The meeting last night was in the large assembly room at Sherry's, which ordinarily affords all the room required. The fame of Mr. Caine, however, drew out an audience that in point of numbers exceeded anything seen at the club's meetings for a long time past, and the result was that the seating capacity of the room was entirely inadequate. In fact, even standing room could not be obtained by late comers. The space back of the seats was filled with men and women who stood patiently throughout the address, the aisles were filled in with extra seats, and at every doorway the members of the club and their guests stood six and seven deep, most of them unable to get even a glimpse of the speaker's face, and only able to catch a few words now and then of his address. There were several hundred people who did fare as well as this, being unable to get near enough to the lecture room to hear at all. Chairs were placed for them in the smaller rooms that led off the main apartment, and there they sat, out of sight and earshot, waiting for the end of the lecture in order to at least see Mr. Caine. Only a few of the unlucky ones who were shut out left the place, after trying vainly to get within range of the lecturer's voice.

The distinguished novelist certainly had cause to feel complimented at the outpouring in his honor, for a more brilliant and intellectual and attentive audience he could not very well have found. And his address was worthy of the audience. Its tone was scholarly and highly polished, without being at all dry.

From beginning to end Mr. Caine held the attention of his listeners closely, and, except for occasional bursts of laughter, he was not interrupted even by applause until the end. Then there was a burst of applause that lasted for several minutes.

The platform manner of the novelist was as impressive as his address. He seemed perfectly at home facing the rows upon rows of men and women in evening dress, yet a high nervous tension, reminding the listener of the peculiar force that pervades his remarkable books, was not absent for a moment. The striking face of the man, framed in the long, bushy hair and sparse red beard, with his mild blue eyes, the strange pallor of his skin showing clearly the blue veins underneath, made an intensely interesting picture under the strong electric light.

Mr. Caine read most of his address from manuscript, but occasionally he would get away from his formal text, and then he would grow almost eloquent, as though carried away by his subject. At these times he seemed to make a personal appeal to every man and woman in the room for an indorsement of his views. Ordinarily, however, his delivery was marred somewhat by an occasional mumbling of words that rendered them unintelligible, especially to the people in the back of the room. Then, too, a rather trying monotony of tone would settle down on the speaker for several minutes at a time, the monotony being broken only by one of his bursts of eloquence.

On the whole, however, Mr. Caine made a strong impression, and the prospects are that he will be as successful on the lecture platform as he has been in the field of literature.

Brander Matthews and John Kendrick Bangs followed Mr. Caine on the platform, making short addresses. Mr. John A. Taylor, President of the club, presided.

Mr. Caine, in the course of his address, said, among other things:

I cannot believe that humanity feels an opposition to morality itself, or that it has any objection to being preached at. It is preached at on Sunday and it is preached at on Monday; it is preached from the pulpit and it is preached at from the press; it is preached about when it is born, it is preached at when it is married, and it is preached over when it is dead. And taking its preaching from so many mouths, I think it would take it as resignedly from the mouths of the novelist and the dramatist also, but for one fundamental difficulty. May I dare to whisper it? It is in terror lest the play should become dull or the pulpit sometimes is, lest the popular novel should become the unpopular tract. Give us interest, says the reader to the novelist; give us romance, give us vitality, in a word, give us nature, and we'll go to the preachers and take our sermons straight.

This is all very plausible, but I would say to the novelist and the dramatist, don't think that conscience has therefore no place in the novel. Though you are incapable of putting a moral idea into your work as a motive, don't suppose that your work is unmoral and that you are free from moral responsibility. Your work is what you are. It cannot help but carry with it the moral atmosphere in which you live. The worth of it will be precisely your own worth.

If the novelist and dramatist cannot escape from moral responsibility, in what does his responsibility consist? It consists, first, in his choice of subject. The novelist and dramatist are usually understood to give the public what they want in this regard.

There is only one thing the public demands, and that is human nature. It says to the novelist: "Amuse me! Sustain me! Comfort me!" But it leaves him to please himself how he does it. He can sing what song he pleases. All it asks is that the song shall be good, and that he shall sing it well enough. Undoubtedly there are subjects which it forbids, it forbids all unwholesome and unnatural passions; it forbids the imaginative treatment of sacred personages. Short of these, it welcomes anything—religious questions, political questions, or even dangerous moral questions.

To the dramatist the license is perhaps less liberal.

Art Should Be as Moral as the World.

God forbid that I should stand here as an apologist for what George Eliot calls "the Cremorne walks and shows of fiction." But I want to stand here for the twin angels of freedom and truth. I want to plead with you for complete liberty of conscience in the art of fiction and the drama. Perhaps you say that some recent novels and plays make it pretty clear that there is no ready-to-hand only liberty. It is certainly true that at the present day a novelist without a conscience is a moral anarchist, armed with a dynamite that ought to be called damnation. Nevertheless, let me plead for liberty with discretion.

To the reader I have pleaded for freedom with truth; to you I plead for truth with freedom. If you are to be free to find your subjects in any scene of human life, remember that your responsibility as a man is the greater for your liberty as an artist. If you are allowed to get very close to human experience, beware lest you wrong it by want of reticence and sincerity. You are coming nearer than brother, nearer than sister. If you are to walk in the inner sanctuaries of the hearts of men and women, for God's sake have a care to walk as with God's eye on you.

The Writer and His Scenes.

But moral responsibility in the choice of a subject is, perhaps, not so great as in the selection of scenes and the delineation of character.

The plain sense of the matter, I think, would be that where a scene is mainly scientific, it had better be left to science; but where it is mainly artistic, whatever its delicacy, in proper hands it is proper for art. Only, all such scenes carry their own responsibility. They must be done with discretion and with reverence, or they are an offense. They must not be done for their own sakes, but as a means to an end, or they are an outrage on the sanctities of nature.

Characters are composed, not painted or photographed, and authors are morally responsible for the materials of which they compose them. The world is made up of good and bad, and an author may choose to describe either part, or both. Usually he dwells longest on that part which he knows best. The imagination of the novelist is much like the domesticated poll-parrot—it tells by its language what company it keeps. But it is not a sufficient indication of a character to say that it is natural. There are characters that we do not want in literature, sometimes, because they are too common and too commonplace.

But great characters in fiction are not only composed—they are forged. The material of which they are made is found by the novelist in observation of the world, but the spirit that smelts them is the fire of his own nature.

Motive of the Writer.

But there is a greater thing in a novel or drama than subject, or scene, or character, and that is motive. It is here that the master shows his highest mastery.

Motive is to the novel or drama what the text is to the sermon. It is the idea that should run through the work, giving it intention and direction. Without this a novel is only a story book, and a play is only a puppet show. With it they are living things, taking their part in the affairs of life, helping to make good laws, and to unmake bad ones, and not even shrinking from the high privilege of entering into man's spiritual life.

When I speak of motive I do not mean moral purpose. Motive may perhaps include moral purpose, but usually it is quite distinct from it. Motive is the silver thread that holds in fine the beads of art. It must be confessed that few novelists seem to work from the focal centre of motive. That is the only impeachment I will dare to make of the true and often great work of my brother and sister authors. Modern novelists and dramatists seem to find it hard to combine unity of purpose with freedom of invention.

All authors in the end stand or fall by their mastery of motive, and the value of a novel or a drama depends on the value of its motive.

Sometimes we laugh at the love of the public for a happy ending. Let us not laugh at it. The outspoken craving of the human heart is not for the clap-trap of marriage bells, but for spiritual compensation. If will suffer itself to see the hero die, if only he dies in a good cause, if only his death is the crown of his life, if only it can feel that, though everything passes away from him—youth, fortune, love—one thing remains—spiritual compensation.

We look around and we see wrongdoing victorious and rightdoing in the dust; the evil man growing rich and dying in his bed, the good man becoming poor and dying in the streets; and our hearts sink, and we say, What is God doing, after all, in this world of His children?" But our days are few, our view is limited; we cannot watch the event long enough to see the end which Providence sees. Well, am I irreverent? The place of the great novelist, the great dramatists—Tolstoi, Hugo, Scott, Shakespeare—is that of a temporal Providence—to answer the craving of every human soul for compensation, to show us that success may be the worst failure, and failure the best success; that poverty may be better than riches. I count him the greatest man who teaches men that the world is ruled in righteousness.

In his remarks, Mr. Matthews said that he agreed fully with the sentiments uttered by Mr. Caine. Writers who run morals through their stories, said Mr. Matthews are very much like the people who run pins through butterflies. The morals are just as dead as the butterflies. Fiction, said the speaker, has passed through four stages—the impossible, as typified by Homer's "Odyssey," and tales like "The Golden Ass" and "The Arabian Nights"; the improbable, which followed this stage with tales like those of Scott and Cooper, the elder Dumas, and Victor Hugo; the probable, as exemplified by Balzac and Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, and the rest, and finally the fiction of to-day, which "deals absolutely with the inevitable, the inexorable," the stories showing a logical outcome of a given state of facts.

Mr. Matthews agreed with Mr. Caine in considering Dickens immoral.

"Dickens lied constantly," insisted Mr. Matthews, with rather startling vehemence. "His tales were full of falsehoods about his own characters. His tone is false and he is therefore immoral."

The audience received this assertion in rather gloomy silence, as though one of their cherished ideals or idols had been rudely shattered. But Mr. Matthews soon brought his hear

THINKS FACTS WILL SUSTAIN HIM

Commissioner Parker, Accused of Exaggeration, Answers Mr. Unger.

Assistant District Attorney Unger said yesterday that Police Commissioner Parker was drawing on his imagination when he said in his address Tuesday night at the Methodist Social Union dinner that about 15,000 excise cases had been stamped as "settled" by the District Attorney which had not been tried.

There were never, according to Mr. Unger, 15,000 excise cases in the District Attorney's office at any one time, either settled or unsettled. The greatest number was 6,000 cases, which have now accumulated.

In reply to Mr. Unger Mr. Parker says he did not mean to criticise the District Attorney. He found fault with the law of 1887, which rendered it possible to fill the pigeonholes of the General Sessions with complaints that could never be laid before the Grand Jury. Mr. Parker was chief clerk under District Attorney Martine, and thinks the facts will bear out his statements.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of October, 1895, present the Honorable Miles Beach, Justice.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the annexed petition of William T. Gilbert, Esq., receiver of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, due notice of this application, together with a copy of this order, having been served on the Attorney General, and after hearing Messrs. Hotchkiss and Maddox in support of said motion, Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney-General, appearing and not opposing, it is

Ordered that the time for creditors of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company to file claims with William T. Gilbert, Esq., receiver thereof, be and the same hereby is extended until and including the 15th day of December, 1895.

And it is further ordered that notice of this extension, and of the time within which claims should be filed, be given by mailing a copy of this order to each and every person appearing on the books of said company as a policy holder or creditor thereof, addressed to him at his address, as shown by the books of the company; that a copy of this order be published in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times and The Evening Post newspapers, published in the City of New-York, twice a week for four successive weeks prior to said 15th day of December, 1895.

And it is further ordered that any person who claims to be a creditor of said company, who shall fail to exhibit his claim to said receiver, as hereinbefore provided, on or before the 15th day of December, 1895, be and he hereby is precluded from any participation in the distribution of the assets of the said company in this action.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

To all policy holders and creditors of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company: Take notice that the order of an order of which a copy day made and entered in the above-entitled action and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 11th, 1895.

HOTCHKISS & MADDOX,
Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., New-York.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—ZILLAH CULLMAN, plaintiff, against PATRICK KELLY, Jacob D. Butler, Whiting G. Snow, Jennie M. Snow, his wife; Charles M. Coen, Julia T. Coen, his wife; Sarah Eleanor Smith, William Smith, her husband, (the name William being fictitious, the real Christian name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to plaintiff;) William P. Brisache, Hester Kelsey, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, August 30th, 1895.

JONAH P. MANN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Sarah Eleanor Smith and William Smith, her husband, (the name William being fictitious, the real Christian name of said last-mentioned defendant being unknown to plaintiff:) The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, dated the 15th day of October, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the ninth day of December, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a full and accurate account of all his proceedings as receiver of The Firemen's Insurance Company.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1895.

JOHN F. HALSTED, as Receiver of The Firemen's Insurance Company,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Attorney for Receiver, 11 Wall Street, New-York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a refined and competent young woman; permanent home in Christian family; take upstairs girl's place; can superintend house duties; excellent sick nurse; city or country; best references. Miss Bull, 448 11th St., South Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady leaving home desires to secure a situation for an excellent girl as chambermaid and maid to grown children. Call, Thursday morning, before 12 o'clock, at 4 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; also excellent parlormaid; no objections to country; first-class Newport and New-York references. J. H., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID and WAITress.—As chambermaid or parlormaid and waitress; first-class city personal references. Call or address, all week, care of janitor, 78 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid or nurse; willing to assist in care of children; excellent reference; city or country. Call, Thursday or Friday, at 216 East 65th St.; ring Brodrick's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat, tidy girl as competent chambermaid and waitress; first-class reference; city or country. 23 East 119th St., dressmaker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; will assist in other work; can sew; is fond of children; city references. Spring, 125 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress, or waiting alone; best city references. Can be seen at 44 East 66th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with washing if required; best city references from last place. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid in a first-class family; best city references. Oliver, 102 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—As chambermaid and do plain sewing or assist with waiting or care of children; good city references. M. R., 82 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; eight years' best city reference. S. H., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; will assist in the care of growing children. 26 East 38th St., on Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to assist with chamberwork in small private family; three years' reference. Mrs. Cassidy, 214 West 61st St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing or waiting, in a small family; has five years' city reference. A. B., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—North of Ireland; chambermaid and seamstress, or excellent parlormaid; first-class Newport and New-York references; city of country S. H., 317 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl in private family as chambermaid and waitress; two years' best reference. 844 7th Av. Clifford.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; city reference. 317 East 61st St., first flight, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By refined American girl as chambermaid; would assist with children; best reference; last employer can be seen. Advertiser, 342 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent German girl as chambermaid and waitress; reference. 228 West 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—In private family; willing to assist with waiting; has personal reference. 126 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best city reference. M. D., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish young woman in private family; best city reference. 209 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly first-class Protestant chambermaid or parlormaid; best city references. M. K., 129 East 81st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat, tidy girl as first-class chambermaid and waitress; best of city reference. Reidy, 752 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid and waitress; will do sewing; good reference. 225 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; town or country; good reference. C. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 433 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Best of city references; city or country. 523 West 48th St., care of Daveny.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and do sewing; can wait on lady; best of references. 215 East 36th St.; ring twice.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant woman as competent chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 152 West 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; is a neat sewer; best city references. M., 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—COOK and Laundress.—By two girls; references. 752 Columbus Av.; Brady's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and assist with laundry work and sewing. 814 Amsterdam Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference; willing. 161 East 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress; private family; best city reference. 840 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as competent chambermaid; good references. L. K., 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—Wait on lady; good seamstress; best city reference. J. Johnson, 149 E. 126th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By girl as chambermaid and to do sewing. Mary M., 2 West 52d St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl as chambermaid and to assist in waiting. 585 Lexington Av., Mackey's bell; no cards.

CHAMBERWORK and SEWING.—By young girl, not long in country, chamberwork and sewing. 41 Vanderveer St., near Broadway, Brooklyn.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; best city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. S., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—Understands good soups, meat, game, fancy dishes, pastry baking; personal city reference. W., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as good cook and laundress; understands her business. M. S., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook or laundress in private family; city reference. 1,014 3d Av.; ring bell three times.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; best city references. 1,024 3d Av., care of Mrs. Day.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook and baker; private family; city reference. 700 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook in a private family; eight years' city reference. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in American family. Call at 27 West 34th St., last employer's, from 10 to 4; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; best references. A. S., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By neat woman; good cook; excellent bread and biscuit maker; understands gas range; references personal. 788 8th Av., 47th St.

COOK.—First-class; by neat, reliable French woman well up for good family dinners; very good references. H. G., 224 West 38d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; good baker; willing and obliging; best reference. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class young Swedish girl; in private family; best city reference. A. J., 235 East 86th St., care of Mrs. Skoglund.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; assist with washing; four years' reference. 113 East 63d St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; assist with washing or housework; private family; city or country. 315 West 20th St., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable Swedish cook; in a private family where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $30. 338 West 15th St.

COOK.—By an experienced Scotchwoman in private family; good references; permanent place; city or country. 330 West 17th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as cook and laundress; good city reference. 260 West 16th St., Glynn's bell.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as plain cook; nine years' reference from last place; no objection to children. Meehan, 1,564 3d Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook in private family; three years' city reference. 190 West 62d St.

COOK.—By young woman to cook and do plain washing in private family; good reference. 456 West 46th St., Enright's bell.

COOK.—By good French cook; best references; speaks little English; no bread; no washing; nice place. H. P., 221 West 54th St.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; best city references. 164 West 80th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook and baker; good reference. 206 East 81st St.

COOK.—By good family cook; good baker; good city reference. E. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references. 627 3d Av., second bell; no cards.

COOK.—By Swedish girl as cook; best city reference. M. J., 905 6th Av.

COOK.—By good family cook; good baker; good city reference. E. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. Griffiths, 102 West 55th St.

COOK.—By young woman; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 258 West 47th St.

COOK.—First-class; best city personal references; wages, $40. Care of janitor, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good cook; is willing to do plain washing. 150 West 52d St.

COOK.—First class situation wanted by Englishwoman; thoroughly experienced and accustomed to large establishments, having been trained as kitchenmaid under French chef in nobleman's family in England; three years' good reference in this country; death cause of leaving; kitchenmaid and good wages expected. M. D., 110 West 14th St. No cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two young girls in small private family; one cook and laundress; the other chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 000 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Kevlyn's bell.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook in all branches, where kitchenmaid is kept; can take entire charge; get up company dinners and luncheons; first-class personal references. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook; understands her business; makes excellent soups and fine pastry; private family; best city references; last employer can be seen. L. L., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly experienced cook; understands French and English cooking perfectly; cook by the day or week; private family; personal city reference. 217 West 31st St., Letter Box No. 4.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. M. P., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BAKER.—By reliable woman (34) as good cook and baker in private family only; city, $20; country, $25; no objection to large family; written and personal reference. Mrs. Wamsley, 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two women together; one as cook and do coarse washing; other as chambermaid and do fine washing; personal reference; city or country. 226 West 18th St., Room 6.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent family cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking, including baking and pastry; can get up company dinners if required; best city reference. Mary, Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a willing, neat German Protestant as good cook and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; cook has had long experience; chambermaid willing to assist with other work; in a private family; personal reference. Willing, Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent cook in private family; understands all branches of cooking; can cater and market, and take entire charge of kitchen; first-class baker; best references; no cards. 458 4th Av.

COOK.—By a New-England Protestant woman as cook; understands her business; excellent baker; best city references; country preferred. 468 8th Av.; rear house.

COOK.—By Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in private family; good reference from last place. Agnes, Box 380 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls to go together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best of references; city or country. 234 East 29th St.

COOK, &c.—By a thoroughly competent young American woman as good cook and laundress in small private family; personal reference. E. Arthur, 125 West 106th St.

COOK, &c.—By a German Protestant woman as cook and laundress; excellent baker; city or country; best of reference. 233 West 18th St., rear house.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two women together; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; wages, $35 and $25; good city reference. 222 West 35th St., fourth bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references. 1,219 3d Av., third floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class French person, who understands her duties in all branches; good city references; wages, $35. Marguerite, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—French; first-class; private family; understands pastry, bread, all kinds of cooking; take entire charge of kitchen; good reference. B. V., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good plain cook; small private family; willing and obliging; Protestant; reference. E. B., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; would do coarse washing; best city reference; wages, $20. S. K., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant young woman as plain cook; small private family; neat, reliable; reference; wages, $20. P. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; understands cooking thoroughly; excellent baker; no objections to country; best reference. 310 West 26th St.; ring top bell.

COOK.—A lady desires a situation for a first-class cook in either city or country; she has known her for some years. To be seen from 10 till 1, at 57 East 25th St.

COOK.—By superior English woman, who understands American, French and English cooking and marketing; wages, $35 to $40. E. S., 747 9th Av., care of Francis.

COOK.—First-class; German; understands German, French, and American cooking; in American private family; best references. 216 West 36th St.; ring third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a good cook and laundress in small private family; city or country; city reference. 145 West 51st St., two flights, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; good baker; good city reference; city or country. 227 East 28th St., Crane's bell.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook in private family; two years' reference from last place. Call, Wednesday, 200 East 32d St., care of Wiklund. No cards.

COOK.—By superior Englishwoman, who understands both American, French, and English cooking and marketing; wages, $35 to $40. E. S., 747 9th Av., care of Francis.

COOK.—French; first-class; take full charge of kitchen; do up dinner parties in style; in private family; good reference. Cook, 147 West 30th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a respectable girl in private family as good cook and excellent laundress; no objections to country; city reference. 63 East 103d St.

COOK.—By American woman to go out by the day cooking; any kind of cooking; also work; understands her business thoroughly; reliable; references. 409 West 50th St.

COOK.—First-class; to give lunches or dinners by the day or a permanent place; highest recommendations from first-class families. M. L., 24 East 40th St.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a respectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; home preferred to large wages; best reference. Jennie, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; good city reference; daily or monthly. 425 West 48th St.; ring Murray's bell.

COOK.—First class; where kitchenmaid is kept; all branches of cooking; French, English; large dinners, suppers, catering; highest references from best families. 614 3d Av.

COOK.—First-class German cook; understands French and Vienna cooking; $30; no washing; in private Christian family; best city references. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; no marketing; take entire charge of kitchen; best city references. 592 3d Av., care of Mrs. Laundstrom.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best city references. Mrs. Cornell, 158 East 44th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands her duties in all branches; can be highly recommended by very prominent city families. J. F., 105 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish middle-aged woman; understands first-class cooking; willing to do the marketing; personal references. C. L., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Private family; no objection to washing; best city reference from her last place. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK, &c.—By Protestant young woman to cook, wash, and iron; best city reference. K. L. C., 219 2d Av.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant woman as excellent cook and baker; in private family; good city references. S. G., 110 West 14th St.

COOK.—By an American Protestant cook; private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 126 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; fond of children; strict Catholic. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant woman as good family cook; city references; A. S., 257 West 42d St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant in a private family; first-class city references. E. M., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; personal reference; thoroughly understands her work. 15 West 90th St.; ring first bell.

COOK.—By a young woman in private family; neat and thoroughly competent. 648 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; assist with washing; city or country; best reference. 210 East 28th St., two flights.

COOK.—By an American Protestant cook; private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 62 West 45d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing or cleaning; take work home; references. Mrs. Moneghen, 706 3d Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—At home or by day; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will remodel or make into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 151 West 23d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, first-class cutter and fitter, desires more engagements in private families; $2.50 to $3 day; imported models supplied. Louise Gauther, 1,227 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker by the day; hotel or private house; evening and street gowns; $2.50 per day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French person, who can be highly recommended, as children's dressmaker and first-class seamstress; by the day or week. E. B., 241 West 23d St., second bell, east.

DRESSMAKER.—Late with large establishment; will make handsome gowns from imported models; $2 per day. Gowns, Times Agency, 1,242 Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly first-class dressmaker; perfect fit; new styles of skirts; at home or by a day in families. S. B., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Would engage monthly with family; city or country; moderate terms. Advertiser, 94 Taylor St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants few more customers to go out by the day or to take work home. Dressmaker, 131 East 34th St.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—By the day; terms moderate. T. A. S., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by day or at home. 344 East 65th St., Reynold's box.

Governesses.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITUATION for a highly cultured North German Protestant lady; visiting or resident governess. Can be seen from 10:30 to 1 o'clock on Wednesday, at 422 Madison Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a position for a young French lady who has been in her family for a year and a half as nursery governess; very highly recommended in every respect. 86 Park Av., between 10 and 1.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German; age, 23; Protestant; as nursery governess or companion with an invalid lady. Fraulein, 21 Bible House.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent French nursery governess; or companion; speaks English and Spanish; entire charge of children; no music; best references. A. O., 110 West 29th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated French Protestant; take full charge of children; good seamstress; understands kindergarten; no English; city references. D., 221 West 34th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By well-educated German nursery governess or as nurse; good references. 217 East 47th St. Miss Mayer.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a young girl as nursery governess; city reference. 999 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring first bell.

VISITING GOVERNESS—By highly educated Italian lady diplomée, speaking English fluently; visiting governess or companion for some hours daily; teaches Italian, French, mandolin; also private lessons; city references. Alighieri, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an experienced woman as working housekeeper; understands all kinds of housework; good sewer, or as good plain cook and laundress; city or country. Dougherty, 648 10th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By a thorough housekeeper and good cook; in a gentleman's family; best of reference. S. M., 320 West 20th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch Protestant girl for housework in small private family; city or country; personal reference. 213 West 18th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By Protestant girl to do housework; small private family; no washing; city reference. 555 3d Av., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch Protestant girl to do housework in small private family; city or country; reference. 213 West 18th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a smart young Protestant girl; lately landed. M., 10 West 44th St., no cards; ring twice.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young Protestant girl, lately landed. M., 10 West 44th St.; ring twice; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a first-class general housework; city or country. 278 6th Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID or COOK.—By a respectable young girl as kitchenmaid or plain cook in a first-class family; best reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as kitchenmaid or to do light chamberwork. May be seen at 58 West 37th St. between 10 and 1.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser; seamstress; can cut and fit; sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has seven years' best city reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, 316 West 87th St., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; excellent family seamstress; accustomed to travel; best city references. English, 70 West 29th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—A lady wishes to place a maid and seamstress who lived with her for five years, and whom she can highly recommend, especially to an elderly lady or an invalid; city or country. 11 Lexington Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; dressmaking; best city reference. 117 West 52d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; fully understands her duties; packing, hairdressing, sewing, charge of lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in all her duties; experienced dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. M. J., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a trustworthy, educated French-Swiss Protestant; middle-aged; or as nurse to children over three years; city references. A. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class Swede; used to travel; speaks French perfectly; five years' best city reference. 347 4th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German maid to growing miss or lady; first-class dressmaker, hairdresser; all kinds sewing; city reference. G. H., 753 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; speaks French; excellent references. A. B., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German girl as lady's maid; city reference; no objection to traveling. H., 1,152 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; competent hairdresser; good dressmaker and packer. Maria, 243 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced American woman; best city references. E., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a neat, refined North German as maid and seamstress or maid to grown children; excellent reference; would assist with chamberwork; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

MAID.—By a superior Englishwoman; will give her services as maid or nurse in return for passage to England; have good references from society ladies. L. S., 747 9th Av., care of Francis.

MAID, &c.—Lady desires to place Protestant maid, seamstress, or waitress in apartment; two years' reference. Address, or call, 2 to 5, 59 East 65th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young Swedish woman; willing to travel or go anywhere; excellent reference from last employer. A. W., care of Mrs. Hedin, 153 30th St., Brooklyn.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for an excellent seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. 8 East 10th St.

MAID.—By a French Protestant as maid for growing children; good dressmaker; good reference. A. M., care of Miss Eosandey, 635 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to obtain a situation for an excellent seamstress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, between 10 and 1, at 9 East 40th St., first flr.

MAID.—By a French ladies' maid, or for growing children; good dressmaker; cut and fit; city references. Advertiser, 370 West 29th St.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; very good seamstress, hairdresser, dressmaker; first-class city references. Aline, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—By a competent maid and seamstress; can cut and fit; willing and obliging; best city reference. K. F., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By an experienced German; first-class hairdresser and packer; used to travel; best of city reference. K., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS, or CHAMBERMAID.—City reference. 327 East 33d St., care of Mrs. Trouve.

MAID.—Excellent seamstress, dressmaker, or nurse to grown children; state wages. Thompson, 450 West 29th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Protestant laundress in a private family; willing to go out by day; shirts, collars, and cuffs a specialty; city reference. 156 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class German laundress, a steady place by the day for Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—As excellent laundress in private family; thoroughly understands her duties; excellent city reference. 108 West 39th St., third bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; private family's washing at home; nice sunny yard; very best references. 230 East 75th St. Mrs. Devis.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced person as head laundress in a hotel or linen room; can furnish best of references from last employer. K. P., 410 4th Av., care of Mrs. Hennings.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city references. 435 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced laundress in first-class family; has the best references; American preferred. T. H. K., 1,660 Avenue A.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as first-class laundress; good references; city or country. M. M., Box 501 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; best city references; five years with last employer. 184 West 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference; can be seen from 10 to 3. S. N., 270 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress; best city references. 343 East 37th St., one flight up.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; excellent shirt ironer; city or country; best reference. W., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant young woman; excellent reference. Address, two days, K., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; good city reference; willing, obliging. 334 East 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork; German girl in private family; best city reference. 206 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; best city references; wages, $20. Care of janitor, 78 West 48th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—By a young woman to take care of a baby and assist with other duties; not experienced; personal city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, S. K., 149 West 14th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By trustworthy person in private family; many years' experience; best references. L., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent in the care and feeding of young infant; four and one-half years' best personal city reference. A. G., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

INFANT'S NURSE.—First-class infant's nurse to take charge of and bring up on bottle; best city references; last employer can be seen. 134 West 28th St.; third floor.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent English Protestant nurse to take entire charge of bottle baby; good references. 205 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; physician's reference. Mrs. Hunter, care of Fitzgibbon, 408 West 17th St.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Dorch's bell.

NURSE, NURSERY GOVERNESS, or MAID.—By refined German; speaks English and French; good hairdresser; wages, $20 to $25; best references. Freulein, Box 366 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a very competent baby's nurse; understands bottle feeding; takes full charge; first-class personal city reference. Nurse, 1,020 3d Av., advertisement office.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as nurse or chambermaid; will assist with washing; three years' city reference. 670 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—By a reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; brings up on bottle. 606 Columbus Av., top floor. Dorchs.

NURSE.—By Protestant; experienced and reliable; to take charge of infant or young children; good reference; city or country. 150 West 28th St., Room 8.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse to an invalid; long experience with paralytic patients; good lifter; can furnish best of references. McAleer, 445 West 54th St.

NURSE.—Protestant; can take the entire charge of baby; bring up on bottle; eight years' reference; city or country; wages $20. M. H., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—To growing child; speaks French and English; assist with chamberwork; good reference. Call 52 East 34th St., before 1 P. M.

NURSE.—By a French girl, who arrived Monday on La Gascogne; to tend children, or any other situation. F. D., 215 West 36th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By a young girl to take care of children and assist with other work. 315 East 46th St.; ring White's bell.

NURSE.—Had experience in the care of children; speaks German and English; best references. 108 East 4th St., store.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, living with her parents, as nurse in a private family. Pagesy, 222 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By French nurse, chambermaid, and do serving; good city references. M. B., care of Mrs. Veyra, 370 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse to growing children and do sewing; good city reference. 310 East 44th St., first flr., rear.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse; good reference. 152 West 26th St.

NURSE.—By a French girl, recently arrived, as nurse. 214 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse; Swiss Protestant; good reference. E. D., 341 West 30th St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a North of Ireland girl as parlormaid; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. K., 32 East 32d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a middle-aged widow as seamstress by the day, or would care for bachelor's apartments; good reference. M. H., care Mrs. Peters, 353 West 58th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as seamstress in private family; thorough knowledge of dressmaking; reference. M. D., 874 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands family sewing, dressmaking, and children's clothes. A. M. N., 215 West 18th St., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By middle-aged woman as family seamstress; by the day or week; terms moderate. Seamstress, 748 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a young girl as seamstress and do light chamberwork, or seamstress and mind children. 218 East 21st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress, understanding dressmaking; by day or week. Seamstress, 1,000 West 42d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Competent; by the day or week; in private family. 200 East 56th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady breaking up housekeeping desires to secure position for Irish Protestant girl as waitress and chambermaid. Call, Thursday morning, between 10 and 11, Mrs. John H. Stoddart, 11 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; five years' city reference. 291 Amsterdam Av., between 73d and 74th Sts.; Smith's bell.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver, salads, serving of wines; is a good carver; best city references; wages, from $20 to $25. 211 East 26th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a private family; good personal reference. M. L., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Lady living out of town wishes to procure a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses; make salads; carve; excellent reference; city or country. 240 East 37th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; good references. 200 West 64th St., care of Mrs. Reynolds.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving, serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; city or country; excellent reference. 240 East 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent Protestant woman as good waitress; will assist with chamberwork; private family; good reference. A. E., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference. A. A., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; would do some chamberwork; city or country; willing and obliging; excellent references. B., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a first-class waitress or parlormaid, whom she can well recommend. Call, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 54 West 49th St.

WA

GRANGERS MEET AT WORCESTER

Opening of the Twenty-ninth Annual Session of the Order.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 15.—The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, opened its twenty-ninth annual session in Horticultural Hall in this city to-day. There were in attendance the regular officers of the organization and delegates from twenty-six States answered to the roll call. The morning proceedings were in the sixth degree and were merely formal. The annual address of Master J. H. Brigham was delivered this afternoon. He said interest in the order was increasing. If the reign of low prices for farm products continued, he desired, farmers must secure a lower rate of taxation.

Boarders Wanted.

12 WEST 50th ST.—To let, with board, two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged.

454 ST., 20 EAST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; new management; references.

900 ST., 150 EAST.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished, with board; also table board.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny rooms; single or en suite; breakfast optional; references.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Parties going to Europe will re-rent at low rate their elegantly furnished second-floor front room, with use of piano and private bath.

22 GRAMERCY PARK.—Handsomely furnished parlor bedroom and private bath; breakfast if desired; also single room.

36th ST., WEST SIDE, COLUMBUS Av.—A family can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address A. M., Box 212 Times.

1,781 LEXINGTON AV.—Parlor for doctor or dentist; also elegant large room; all conveniences; reasonable.

STRICTLY PRIVATE AMERICAN FAMILY would rent to one or two gentlemen elegantly furnished suite, second floor; modern residence; every convenience; fashionable location; between 34th and 35th Sts. West. EXCLUSIVE, Box 168 Times.

Brooklyn.

What You Are Looking For.

A homelike, congenial boarding house; large bay windowed room, connecting parlors, open grate fires; hot water heating system; running water; large closets; new furniture; table service first class; convenient bridge, ferries. 808 Prospect Place.

Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., November 7, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1892, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., on November 27, 1895, certain stores belonging to the Navy and condemned as unfit for use therein, consisting of provisions, clothing, scrap lead, steel, and iron, sounding machine, boats, boiler tubes, hemp and manila rigging, shot, &c., &c. The sales will be for cash to the highest bidder for each lot by sealed proposals. Catalogues containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the Commandant, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to be opened on November 27, 1895," and addressed to the Paymaster of the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the Yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date. A deposit of twenty per cent. of the total amount of a bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the material or articles within 20 days (at the convenience of the Government) from date of acceptance of bid, which deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make removal within the time stated. A deposit of the full amount of bids of fifty dollars or less must accompany the bids. The stores must be removed without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW-York City, Nov. 18, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Dec. 2, 1895, and then opened, for supplying about 24,000 gallons of mineral oil, as per specifications and schedule, which will be furnished on application to the undersigned. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign production or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Mineral Oil," and addressed to JAS. M. MOORE, A. Q. M, Gen'l, U. S. A.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Hotels.

THE REBUILT

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL

WILL OFFER A FEW

ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS

TO PERMANENT FAMILIES.

The very central location of the BROADWAY CENTRAL, and the facility of the cable cars to reach all points, make it central and convenient for all persons doing business in the city.

TILLY HAYNES, Proprietor.

Sherman Square Hotel,

BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71ST ST.

AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Reasonable rates.

WALTER LAWRENCE.

THE HANOVER.

S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York. A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 16 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, per steamship Werra, via Bremen. (Letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Werra"); at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam. (Letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow. (Letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Mexican Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos. (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Mexican Prince"); at 12 M for Cuba, per steamship Orinoco; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at 3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Brazil, per steamship Mexican Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos. (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Mexican Prince"); at 8 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem II."); at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays; (letters must be directed "per Yeendam"); at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow. (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

MAILS FOR SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Colon, Central America, and Pacific ports of Mexico, per steamship Advance, via Port Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Niagara, via Havana.

TUESDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 12 M for Windward Islands, per steamship Trinidad, via Barbados; at 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad, via Barbados; at 1 PM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad, via Barbados; at 1 PM for Bermuda

LIQUOR AND SUNDAY LAWS

Two Bills Prepared by the Excise Reform Association.

SOME RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED

Provision for a Special Election on the Question of the Sale of Wine, Ale, and Beer on the Sabbath.

The Excise Reform Association, of which Dorman B. Eaton is President, has the intention of being among the first in the field when bills upon the Sunday question in particular and the excise question in general are introduced in the next Legislature.

The Vice Presidents of the association are John Claflin, R. Fulton Cutting, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford, D. D., Prof. J. H. Van Amringe, the Rev. Walter Elliott, and H. H. Cammann. On the Executive Committee are Gustav H. Schwab, W. B. Hornblower, Howard Mansfield, and Walter Gilliss.

A committee of the association completed the drafting of two measures yesterday—one an excise bill and the other for a Sunday law.

At a meeting of the association held Tuesday in the office of Henry C. Swords, its Treasurer, the desirability of presenting a short bill devoted entirely to the Sunday question was discussed thoroughly. Among the members present were President Eaton, John Jay Chapman, the attorney for the association; John B. Pine, Walter Gilliss, and Thomas A. Fulton, Secretary.

The sentiment of the meeting was unanimously in favor of drafting a special Sunday bill, and a committee, of which John B. Pine is Chairman, was appointed to report such a bill, and also one on excise and to obtain their introduction in the Legislature.

A leading member of the association said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the object of the association is to have as short and simple a bill dealing with the Sunday question as possible.

"At the meeting Tuesday," said this gentleman, "the members discussed the question whether the association should introduce its original bill, the main feature of which is the destruction of the political power of Boards of Excise, and which contains a provision for the settlement of the Sunday question by local submission, or whether it should introduce two bills, its main bill and a short bill entirely devoted to the Sunday question.

"The prevailing sentiment was that the Sunday question should be dealt with in a separate bill, because the Sunday question is just now the burning part of the excise problem, and because the present law is complex and little understood by the public.

"This shorter Sunday bill will provide for the submission to the people of the question: 'Shall wine, ales, and beer be sold on Sunday?'

"The association has all along been of the opinion that to confine the sale of liquor on Sundays to wines, beer, and ales would not only be wise in itself, but would be much more apt to receive popular support than if the sale of whisky were also allowed. Such a law would encourage the introduction of the harmless and even beneficent, beer garden, as it is generally known on the Continent of Europe. It would satisfy the Germans and exclude the men who drink to excess of fiery whiskies."

The Excise Reform Association thinks that there should be no difficulty in enforcing such a law.

"The Sunday bill will contain a provision for a special election, at which this Sunday question will be submitted to the people without the confusion of other issues.

"It is exceedingly desirable that the Presidential election of 1896 shall not be complicated by a vote on the liquor question. We have just witnessed an example of the power which an unintelligent and sentimental vote on the liquor question can have upon politics in this city under circumstances where the officers to be elected had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of that question.

"The idea has been advanced for years by careful students of the excise question that the power of locations of Boards of Excise is the pivot on which the political power of local dealers in politics lies. Seth Low expressed this opinion very plainly in his speech at Chickering Hall on October 20. The sale of liquor ought to be covered by self-acting restrictions, analogous to the United States internal revenue tax regulations, which recognize no distinction between persons and yet restrict the traffic.

"The association's excise bill is nothing more than an attempt to introduce the principles of the Ohio tax law without destroying the machinery of our present excise law, and without ruining the charities and other public institutions which subsist upon the excise moneys. These excise moneys are now devoted to different objects in different localities, and a law which should attempt to tax the local trade would, under our Constitution, have to state the object for which the tax was laid, and this tax would have to be collected, moreover, by the ordinary tax-collecting agencies.

"There is now collected and distributed in the City of New-York $1,800,000 annually. The bill drawn by Mr. Lauterbach and introduced in the Legislature by Senator Raines, and which was said to be a copy of the Ohio tax law, was so drawn that it was an attack on these moneys, and was aimed to throw half of them into the State Treasury. The Excise Reform Association cannot imitate the form of the Ohio tax law without disturbing the charitable institutions of the State. The association's bill leaves the application of excise moneys as they are at present.

"It is a high-license measure, fixing the highest rate at $1,000 and raising the others proportionately. It limits the number of saloons, the ratio being one saloon to each 500 people. Provision is also made to protect the licenses now in existence.

"The various minor provisions of the bill are the result of experience for many years of the operation of the present law. The bill provides for the raising of the shades in saloons, so that the interior may be seen at all times when sales are prohibited, and further authorizes policemen to enter a saloon at any time, if it is open. The bill retains all the time-honored restrictions regarding the sale of liquor near churches, &c., and the whole framework of the present law. It provides, also, for two new licenses, one for clubs and the other for restaurants.

"As the discretionary power of the Board of Excise is destroyed, and all citizens are put on an equal footing with regard to obtaining a license, the bill had to provide that applicants should receive their licenses in order of priority. It provides for a license fee which is substantially a tax. The applicant will be at liberty, if he determines to go out of business within a year, to obtain a proportionate return of his money, and to close his place. The bill prohibits a saloon keeper from selling his license, and the sale and transfer of licenses as now carried on will be stopped, and with it will cease the great power of the wholesale brewers over the local men.

"The bill is an attempt to put all citizens upon an equal footing with regard to the rights and privileges of entering the liquor trade, and to break down the practical monopolies which have arisen by the political administration of our present law, all of which monopolies can be traced to the discretionary powers lodged in Boards of Excise."

The speaker said the association believes that the circumstances of the case warrant the expenses involved by the holding of a special election.

Henry C. Swords, Treasurer of the Excise Reform Association, said:

"Personally, I am in favor of local option in excise matters, and for liberal laws for the regulation of the liquor traffic, laws that will have popular support. Without such support, laws of any kind are of very little benefit. I think that we should have a chance to vote on local option, but as matters stand now the prospects for such an opportunity are not favorable.

"The country legislators were elected with the understanding, I believe, that the Sunday law as it stands to-day is favored in the country, and it is doubtful whether they will give this city an opportunity to get anything different. However, I will not be discouraged if we fail. We have been working for better excise laws some years, and if we do not get what we want next year we shall simply have to try again. Our work is largely educational, and we shall simply have to continue the task of showing the people the best solution of the vexatious excise problem. I do not speak for the organization, but simply as an individual."

CANVASSING THE COUNTY VOTE

Board of Aldermen Begins Its Work—Defective Ballots Reported—Some Gains for Stecklerites.

The Board of Aldermen, sitting as the Board of County Canvassers, began yesterday the canvass of the vote cast at the recent election. The canvass was carried on in the Common Council Chamber. There were present to see that the interests of their candidates were protected, Assemblyman Conkling, Charles Steckler, ex-Judge Browne, and others. The First Assembly District was first taken up.

A protest was received from the old Cromwellian Board of Aldermen, which, notwithstanding the action of the Court of Appeals, still lays claim to occupying the Aldermanic Chamber and exercising the functions of the Aldermen and County Canvassers. Their protest, as has been the custom in the past, was regarded as a good joke. It was referred to the Committee on Protests.

Ex-Judge Edward Browne, it was learned, was present on behalf of the Law Committee of Tammany Hall. Assemblyman Conkling appeared for the Republicans.

A novel protest was received from Charles A. Watson of 204 East Eleventh Street. He is a lawyer and wants to be an Alderman. So he cast a ballot for himself in the Second Election District of the Fourteenth Assembly District, and induced a friend to do likewise. There was no Alderman being voted for, but this fact did not deter the young man. In his protest he demands to be seated. The votes are defective and will not be counted. An affidavit from the Election Inspectors says that Watson cast one of the ballots for himself.

In the Third Assembly District, 253 defective ballots were found. Eight ballots which had been declared defective and which were cast for the Steckler candidates, were pronounced legal, and the Inspectors notified to appear and produce the ballots.

The alertness of the Steckler brothers was rewarded during the afternoon. In one election district of the Second Assembly District, it was found that twenty-eight ballots, and in another election district, twenty-two ballots, were marked properly for the Steckler candidates. The Inspectors had, however, thrown them out. The Stecklers filed a protest.

Deputy County Clerk Scully stated that the totals of the various districts counted would not be footed up last night. They will be made ready to-day. In the First Assembly District there were 195, in the Second Assembly District, 311, and in the Third Assembly District, 447 defective ballots for the Supreme Court.

The official counting of the votes was continued last night. There were 842 defective votes reported in the Fourth Assembly District. J. L. Steinhart and Max Myers, representing the Stecklers, filed a protest against the count in the Seventh, Eleventh, Twenty-sixth, and Thirtieth Election Districts, which respectively showed a difference of 119, 20, 47, and 10 votes between the returns of the Election Inspectors and the ballots claimed to have been cast. The Inspectors were ordered to appear to-day and explain.

The count will be resumed this morning, when the returns of the Fifth Assembly District will be read.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Gansevoort Little of Boston to George Henry Whitehead, Jr., of New-York. Miss Little is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nelson Little, who are among the best-known people in Boston, and who have a fine house on Commonwealth Avenue. She was introduced to society two years ago, and she spent a portion of last Winter in New-York. The wedding will be celebrated early in the Spring.

Cards were sent out yesterday for the marriage of Miss Elsa Poggenburg, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Poggenburg, to Harry C. Meany. The wedding will take place at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in Fifth Avenue, at 7 o'clock on the evening of Nov. 27. A reception will follow at Liederkranz Hall, 111 East Fifty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Russell H. Hoadley and Miss Hoadley of 11 West Forty-ninth Street are arranging to spend the Winter in the southern portion of France.

Mrs. F. Hamilton Weir has closed her Summer home, Clover Cottage, on Lake George, and is visiting her mother, Mrs. G. A. Paillard of 334 West Forty-fifth Street.

T. F. Cushing and Miss Edith Cushing, who have leased the Cochran residence, 4 West Thirty-fifth Street, are arranging some charming private theatricals for the early season. In Lent they are going to Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson Hall have returned from their wedding trip and are at their apartments, 221 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Mrs. McEnery Wynne and Miss Zella McEnery, daughters of the late Gov. John McEnery of Louisiana, are visiting friends at the Marlborough Hotel for the season. Mrs. Wynne is a young and charming widow. Both of the ladies are fine musicians, and will take advantage of the metropolitan opera season.

J. Alexander Mayers of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street will give a musicale this evening in honor of Mrs. P. F. Gilmore of California, and Miss Crouse of Akron, Ohio. Mrs. Gilmore is the wife of Commander Gilmore, United States Navy.

The marriage of Miss Edith Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Walton, of 233 West End Avenue, to Robert Arrowsmith, will take place this evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. Harold Arrowsmith of Trinity Episcopal Church, Bergen Point, N. J., and the Rev. Robert J. Thompson will officiate. There will be a large reception.

The marriage of Miss Irene Stuyvesant Black to George Barry Mallon will take place on the evening of Nov. 10, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Black of 149 West Ninety-third Street.

Mrs. Lawrence Williams has returned to town from Cambridge, N. Y., and is occupying her apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. John Barker Brown, who has apartments at the Hotel Majestic, Central Park West and Seventy-second Street, will receive informally on Tuesdays during the season.

Mrs. Charles Gregg Dumont, formerly Miss Blanche Taylor, will receive on Wednesdays in December at the house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Taylor of 212 West End Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hyde and the Misses Hyde of Baltimore arrived in town yesterday, and will remain here until Saturday, when they will sail for Europe. It is the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Hyde to spend five weeks in London, and to go later to Paris, where they will take apartments. They do not intend to return to America until the latter part of next September.

Mr. and Mrs. George K. Holmes and the Misses Holmes will sail for Europe early in December, and will spend three months in Paris. Later they will go to Berlin, where they will visit Mrs. Holmes's sister, Mrs. Frederick S. Fuller, who has resided in Berlin for the last six years.

The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Jarvis, a daughter of Mrs. J. F. Jarvis, to Reginald H. Wood.

Through an error in the types, it was announced yesterday that the marriage of Miss Irene Nathan, daughter of Max Nathan, to Jesse Straus, a son of ex-Congressman Isidor Straus, would take place last night. The wedding will be celebrated on Nov. 20, and the reception will take place at Delmonico's. PATRIARCH.

A National Reform Congress.

The Provisional Committee of the National Reform Conference is about to issue a request to the National Committees of the Prohibition, People's, and Socialist-Labor Parties to appoint a special joint committee to act upon the proposition for joint action by those parties in the next Presidential campaign. According to the plan outlined this joint committee would constitute a National Reform Congress and so secure harmony of action in the minor political parties which it is hoped may be brought into alliance.

WORK IN FOREIGN FIELDS

Big Presbyterian Mission Meeting to be Held in Carnegie Hall.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON TO PRESIDE

Dr. Parkhurst and Others Resent an Attempt to Throw Discredit on the Labors Abroad in Behalf of Christianity.

An unusual amount of attention has been devoted to the foreign missionary question during the past few weeks. The evidences of increased interest will be shown in a meeting to-morrow night in Carnegie Hall, which, it is believed, will eclipse all previous gatherings of a similar character ever held in this city.

Dr. Francis E. Clark, the organizer and President of the Christian Endeavor movement, was one of the prominent speakers at the Brooklyn mission meetings about a month ago, and he is to deliver one of the leading addresses to-morrow night. Ex-President Harrison has promised to be present and he has been chosen to preside. A talk on missionary work is looked for from ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster.

This missionary gathering is held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church and will be the culmination of the series of meetings and talks upon missionary topics which were held in most of the Presbyterian churches last Sunday and will be continued to-day in various quarters of the city.

The great aim of all these meetings is to arouse a greater degree of interest in the work, coupled with broader and more perfect knowledge, and also to raise money to pay off the million-dollar debt which now rests on the Presbyterian board for money loaned to prosecute its labors.

Many of the prominent Presbyterian pastors and laymen who have been laboring for the success of these meetings were incensed yesterday at an apparent attempt to cast discredit upon the efficacy of the work in foreign fields, and so weaken the possibility of accumulating the million-dollar relief fund. This attempt appeared in an editorial in The Evening Post last evening, and it called forth many indignant statements from the Presbyterian clergy, whose information on missionary matters entitles them to speak with authority.

The Rev. Dr. Charles F. Parkhurst did not hesitate to express his emphatic disapproval of the statements made in the editorial. He said: "It shows very clearly that it was not composed by a person in sympathy with the very genius of Christianity, which is the genius of expansion. The very nature of Christianity is to diffuse its power as is done by light, electricity, and other properties. It is no valid attack upon the success of missions, because a sailor, a merchant, or a soldier, coming from a Christian country, shows no sign of Christianity, and that therefore the natives among whom the missionaries are laboring obtain erroneous ideas of the people in so-called Christian countries.

"There are lots of people around us all the time whom we would not care to send forth as exponents of Christianity, but we are often powerless to prevent their going. What would the person who scoffs at foreign missions, or who draws large arguments from their somewhat limited success in certain fields, say of the outlook of missionary success had he lived in Jerusalem at the close of Christ's ministry, or even at the close of the ministry of the twelve Apostles? Would not a person inclined to deprecate foreign missions say that the results were not commensurate with the enormous expense, not of money, of course, because they did not have that, but of blood?

"In China and India, to be sure, the results are proportionately small in comparison with the enormous population of those countries, but a wonderful amount of good has already been accomplished, and the outlook is bright for the future. Nowhere in the world are fairer types of Christian character to be found than are to be seen among the faithful workers in countries distinctly foreign. That has been wonderfully exemplified in the missionary work in the South Sea Islands. A little book called 'Fiji,' I consider one of the most interesting books I ever read, showing, as it does, the remarkable reconstruction of the entire character of the people of the Fiji Islands.

"I know very well that many Christians have very little feeling for foreign missions. That is, perhaps, peculiarly the case here, where we have so much need of missionary work, the great foreign population coming to our city practically bringing the foreign missionary work to our home field. If it had never been for missions we would not be Christians to-day. We owe it to foreign missions, for the Church recognizes the authority of the Lord's command to go into all the world and preach the Gospel."

Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, said yesterday that at no time was there more readiness shown to give money for foreign missions, and he did not think such would be the case if there were any suspicion in the minds of givers that the work was not conducted wisely or that the success was questionable.

"From many sources of our income," Mr. Speer said, "we are from 60 per cent. to double the amount ahead of where we were last year at the same time. Now, let us see if there is any great lack of interest. Five years ago no missionary gathering of any account was held in our Church. Last year there were five State congresses, attended by large numbers of persons, for the purpose whatever but to show their interest in missionary enterprise. We never had such a demand before for missionary literature, the quantity we send out a month averaging fully 100,000 pamphlets and tracts.

"Outside of India it is true that the work among the Mussulmans has not been very fruitful, but that is due to all to lack of missionary ability, but from the fact that the convert will immediately have his head cut off. It is death for a Mohammedan to join any other religion. The law operates against the making of converts. It is not due to poor missionary methods. But in India it is different. There the Mohammedans are protected by English law, and many of them have embraced Christianity. The charge of failure in India completely overlooks the facts published in the English census of India of 1891. Here we find that the Protestant Christians of natives entirely were 502,612. In 1881 there were 402,883; in 1871, 286,087, and in 1861, 198,087. These figures mean regularly baptized Christians, and do not include the children of such parents. It is ludicrous to talk of failure of Christianity in India, especially in view of the following statement from a Hindu tract society opposed to Christianity:

"They (the Christian missionaries) have cast their net over our children by teaching them in our schools, and they have already made thousands of Christians, and are continuing to do so. They have penetrated the most out-of-the-way villages and built churches there. If we continue to sleep as we have done in the past, not one will be found worshipping in the temples in a very short time; nay, the temples themselves will be converted into Christian churches. Do you not know that the number of Christians is increasing and the number of Hindu religionists is decreasing every day?

"'Patriots of India, be warned in time! Do your duty! The Christian belief is slowly making way. It has in Europe a strong and powerful organization. Hinduism is daily being robbed of its votaries. We have slept long enough; shall we now at last, with a great and grave danger looming before us in all its huge and hideous proportions, shake off our lethargy?

"That the missionary belongs to the Anglo-Saxon race," continued Mr. Speer, "is undoubtedly a disadvantage in many cases. Natives do see others of their nationality doing unjust things, such as introducing liquor and opium among them. All traders are of the same nationality as the missionaries, and very few carry with them the restraints; the missionary goes to preach. But it is true that where the missionary has staid long enough in one place to become thoroughly known, the difficulty vanishes and the people will go for advice and help to the missionaries when imposed upon by others. It is never the policy of the missionaries to appeal for gunboats. Dr. Jessup, who for two generations has been laboring in Syria, said at the last assembly that he did not know of a single instance in which a Christian missionary had asked the protection of iron-clads."

The Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellinwood, another Secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Mission Board, expressed similar opinions.

"In China," he said, "it is not the people in general who do not want Christianity. They do want it. It is the literati and the governing classes who oppose it."

MISSION MEETINGS FOR TO-NIGHT.

Churches Selected in the City, Which Has Been Divided into Districts.

The following is the programme of the foreign missionary meetings to be held under the auspices of the Presbytery of New-York this evening:

First District—South of Fourteenth Street; University Place Church, Eleventh Street and University Place, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, pastor. Speakers—The Rev. A. J. Kerr of Broome Street Tabernacle, the Rev. J. H. Judson of Hang-Chow, China, and the Rev. H. T. McEwen, D. D.

Second District—From Fourteenth to Forty-second Street; Brick Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, the Rev. Drs. McIlvaine and Van Dyke, pastors. Speakers—The Rev. B. C. Henry, D. D., Canton China; the Rev. A. J. Brown, D. D., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions.

Third District—From Forty-second to Fifty-ninth Street and east of Central Park; Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor. Speakers—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., of the West Presbyterian Church, and Robert Speer, Secretary Board of Foreign Missions.

Fourth District—From Fifty-ninth Street to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Park Presbyterian Church, Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, the Rev. Dr. Atterbury, pastor. Speakers—The Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., and Robert Speer, Secretary Board of Foreign Missions.

Fifth District—North of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Harlem Presbyterian Church, near Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the Rev. Dr. Ramsay, pastor. Speakers—Col. A. P. Ketchum, Miss Leitch of Ceylon, and the Rev. F. E. Ellinwood, D. D., Secretary Board of Foreign Missions.

NO HOPE NOW FOR MR. GROUT

VOTES OF EIGHT WARDS OF BROOKLYN HAVE BEEN CANVASSED.

Jerry A. Wernberg Is Working Now to Get a Decision as to Defective Ballots.

The canvass of the vote in the City of Brooklyn, according to the lawyers who are looking out for the interests of Edward M. Grout, took a new turn yesterday. Jerry A. Wernberg said he did not think it was now probable that the canvass would show that Mr. Grout had been elected.

"But we hope to materially reduce Mr. Wurster's plurality," said Mr. Wernberg.

"There is more in this than appears on the surface. It is the question of defective ballots, and we are determined that the courts shall pass on the question as to what is and what is not a defective ballot.

"We want to protect the voters, and as the new blanket ballot has never been voted before in this city we want to have all the new points that are raised decided upon, not so much as it will affect the recent election, but so it will be plain sailing next year.

"There will be a Presidential election next year, and we want every voter protected, and for that reason we want to have every point raised now decided upon by the courts."

Three more wards were canvassed yesterday—the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth. In the first eight wards so far canvassed there has been a net gain of twenty-nine votes for Mr. Wurster over the revised police figures.

In the Twenty-second District of the Eighth Ward one ballot was marked defective because the voter had scratched the name of Horatio C. King for Secretary of State, and had put an X before the name of Mr. Wurster, and also an X before the name of Mr. Shepard.

In another district Hugo Hirsh's name had been scratched and then an X placed before the name. In one district the voter, not content with placing an X in the circle at the head of the Democratic column, had placed three crosses there.

Wards.	Wurster.	Grout.	Shepard.	Blank.	Defective.
First	1,874	1,457	481	23	38
Second	275	1,140	70	20	15
Third	1,083	1,442	241	23	24
Fourth	912	1,378	123	14	33
Fifth	754	2,209	158	36	24
Sixth	1,882	3,922	536	24	88
Seventh	3,360	2,761	545	38	49
Eighth	2,355	3,195	380	55	84

While everything was moving along briskly in the Aldermanic chamber, the reverse was the case in the Supervisors' chamber, where the canvass of the State, County, Senatorial, and Assembly vote was being made. A number of the canvassers' books were sent back to the canvassers for correction, and time was being wasted by the Supervisors, who seemed more intent on getting the $3 a day, which they are allowed than they were on working for it.

Supervisor Dike of the First Ward, who is President pro tem. of the Board of Supervisors, raised the question as to what was to be done with the defective ballots and marked ballots which were attached to the returns.

"We have two kinds of ballots," said Supervisor Dike. "Some are 'marked for identification,' but they are very few, while the others are classed as defective. Those ballots 'marked for identification,' as the Board of Election has just informed us, have got to be counted by us. As to the others—the defective ones—the board is in doubt as to whether we are compelled to act judicially upon them or not. Some of them, we believe, are of the 'marked for identification' class, and should be counted."

A committee waited on Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, and the case was presented to him.

The Justice was of the opinion that all marked ballots should be counted, but as to the question of what should be done with the defective ones, he declined to give an opinion until the matter was brought before him in court.

As so much rests on this question, which also involves the question of defective ballots in the Mayoralty count, it is expected that Paul E. De Fere, who was one of the Republican nominees for County Judge, will to-day make the necessary application to Justice Cullen in order to get a judicial interpretation of the law.

If Mr. De Fere does not take this action, Jerry A. Wernberg, in behalf of Edward M. Grout, will do so.

MRS. BENNETT DIED SUDDENLY

She Left a Sociable on Monday and Was Found Dead Yesterday.

RED BANK, N. J., Nov. 13.—Mrs. Mary Bennett, aged fifty-five, widow of John Bennett, went to a sociable at Little Silver Monday night, and no one saw her alive after she left the party.

Neighbors had missed her, and to-day, when they entered her house, they found her body on a sofa in her bedroom.

She lived alone, and at first foul play was suspected, but the physicians pronounced her death due to apoplexy.

Mrs. Bennett's mother and husband also died suddenly, from heart disease.

The Press Club's Atlanta Trip.

The New-York Press Club proposes to be in Atlanta New-York Day, which is Nov. 25. To have the club largely represented on that occasion President Howard has issued a circular to members calling their attention to the fact that a train is to leave this city for Atlanta Nov. 23, and to return Nov. 25, over the Pennsylvania Railroad, on which members of the club and their wives can have free transportation. Mr. Howard wishes members who desire to make the excursion to notify him by next Wednesday at the latest.

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also contributes to our large collection of furniture designs. For instance, a heavy, profusely carved walnut Italian Hall Chair. The back is high and is surmounted with a deeply carved grotesque dragon-face. The solid sides and front, below the smoothly finished seat, are beautiful specimens of the carver's handiwork. This chair is one of the many armless beauties with which we can help to artistically furnish your entrance hall at the manufacturing price if you

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the Manhattan Railway Stockholders.

LARGE FALLING OFF IN BUSINESS

A Loss of Nearly 11,500,000 Passengers on the Main Lines—Net Earnings Decreased Last Year $429,487.

Holders of stock in the elevated railway system in this city ascertained yesterday the extent to which the competition of the cable roads damaged their interests last year. The report submitted at the annual meeting of the Manhattan Railway Company was a record of losses, and not of gains. The only increases reported were in the operating expenses and in the deficit.

For the year ended Sept. 30, 1895, the gross earnings of the entire Manhattan system of elevated railway were $9,745,926, a decrease of $392,217. The operating expenses were $6,132,827, an increase of $37,270, and the net earnings were $3,613,690, a decrease of $429,487. Interest and rentals amounted to $2,204,887, an increase of $202,481, leaving a balance of $1,408,212, which is $631,908 less than last year. After paying the usual $1,800,000 in dividends there was a deficit of $391,788, as against a surplus last year of $240,180. The surplus balance to profit and loss account is stated at $4,057,856. On Sept. 30, 1894, there was a stated surplus of $5,349,644.

Comparisons of the number of passengers carried in 1894 and in 1895, respectively, are very significant. The number of passengers carried last year was: Manhattan lines, 179,234,356, against 190,669,854 in 1894; suburban branch, 8,838,280, against 5,489,400; total, 188,072,645, against 196,159,323 in 1894, a decrease of 8,086,678 passengers. The actual loss of passengers on the lines which are in competition with the cable roads was 11,435,498.

The report states that the interest on bonds includes interest on the New-York Elevated Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds to be retired Jan. 1, 1896, thereby effecting a net saving of $288,000 interest per annum. The report adds: "We have every reason to expect ultimate success in the present tax litigation; this would effect an additional saving of $285,000 per annum."

The percentage of operating expenses, including all taxes, was 62.93 per cent., against 61.74 per cent. in 1894, and 53.90 per cent. in 1893, when taxes were included under charges.

Officers were elected yesterday as follows: President—George J. Gould; Vice President and General Manager—Frank K. Hain; Secretary and Treasurer—D. W. McWilliams. Directors—George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould, Russell Sage, Samuel Sloan, P. Morosini, George Bliss, Frank K. Hain, R. M. Gallaway, Donald McKay, Joseph Eastman, and Warren B. Smith. The last-named gentleman was chosen to succeed Simon Wormser, deceased.

JAMES J. HILL IN TOWN.

He Says that Railroad Business Is Good—No Strike on Great Northern.

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad, is in New-York for a few days. When asked yesterday about the business situation in the Northwest, he said: "Railroad business is good. I do not know that it will greatly increase, but it will continue. The trouble with the farmers is that while their crops are heavy they receive low prices for them, consequently they cannot buy as much in the way of manufactured articles as they could if high prices for cereals prevailed. Nevertheless, the country is filling up with settlers. There are more and more mouths to be fed and more implements and supplies to be transported, and thus local traffic will steadily develop.

"There are no new developments in the proposed arrangement between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific railroads. The result of the appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of the lower court in favor of the arrangement will make no difference in the situation. The plan can be carried out if it is desired. It is not a matter of vital importance to the Great Northern. Our road is doing well enough by itself.

"The strike on the Great Northern died a-borning. About 100 men went out and their places were promptly filled. The men were told that if they had grievances to present them to the proper authorities and they would be considered, but I guess they were infected by the 'Indians' ghost dance. The defection was really the last echo of the Debs strike of 1894."

AFFAIRS OF ATCHISON.

Important Meeting of the Reorganization Committee To-day.

The meeting of the Atchison Reorganization Committee, which was announced for yesterday, will be held to-day. It is probable that the question of new Directors and the Presidency will be thoroughly considered, if not settled outright. The discussion of who shall be President of the reorganized company goes on in all quarters, except, apparently, in the quarter where the authority lies to make the appointment.

The people along the line of the road seem to prefer D. B. Robinson, the present Acting President. The Leadville Herald-Democrat, Kansas City, Topeka, Albuquerque, and other papers speak with great favor of Mr. Robinson, but that gentleman himself does not seem to be concerned about the matter. He remains away from New-York, and attends strictly to his Western business. It is reported in one Western paper that E. T. Jeffrey, President of the Denver and Rio Grande, was long ago selected for the place, and will get it through the influence of the Denver and Rio Grande representatives in the Atchison Reorganization Committee. Mr. Jeffrey was with the Illinois Central for more than twenty years, going out as the result of a disagreement with President Fish. He took his present place when D. H. Moffatt resigned.

Mr. Robinson built the Mexican Central, the Sonora, the Colorado Midland, and other Southwestern roads, and has been General Manager of the Atlantic and Pacific and President of the Aransas Pass. He has had charge of the entire Atchison system since the death of President Manvil, and his work is understood to have been satisfactory by all concerned. Some one else may be made President, it is said, not because of dislike of Robinson, but for other reasons personal to various interests. Aldace F. Walker, one of the present receivers, is reported to be the probable Chairman of the board.

George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande, authorized the statement yesterday that Mr. Jeffrey had no idea of going to the Atchison. President Jeffrey, he said, was largely interested in the Denver and Rio Grande, and he expected to remain in his present position.

New-Haven Influence Dominant.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—The Directors elected at the annual meeting of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company to-day give a hint on the make-up of the new Board of Directors, which the New-England stockholders will elect at Hartford to-morrow. The new men in the Norwich Line board are Charles P. Clark, President of the New-Haven Road; John M. Hall, First Vice President of the New-Haven; S. A. Gardner, Superintendent of the Fall River Line, and Frederick J. Kingsbury of Old New-England interests. They displace George F. Randolph, General Traffic Manager of the New-England; George H. Hall, President of the Norwich and Worcester, and up to the annual meeting President of the transportation company, and T. C. Platt and Marsden J. Perry, receivers of the New-England. It is understood that Charles P. Clark will be the next President of the New-England Railroad. Mr. Clark, John W. Hall, J. T. Odell, W. T. Hart, and Frederick J. Kingsbury, are five men whose names will appear on the New-England ticket to be elected to-morrow.

State Board Hearing.

At its adjourned hearing in the Chamber of Commerce rooms yesterday the State Board of Railroad Commissioners listened to an argument by Lawyer James A. Deering in favor of granting the Mount Vernon Railroad Company leave to increase the amount of its capital stock for the purpose of increasing the facilities for travel by building branches to White Plains, New-Rochelle, and elsewhere.

The Commissioners advised the company's counsel to decide what the motive power of the proposed new branches was to be, and to obtain the consent of two-thirds of the property owners on the line of the roads.

E. J. Schriver of New-Brighton made a charge against the Staten Island Railroad Company that he had been overcharged 5 cents on a ride from St. George to Livingston Aug. 25 last. Mr. Schriver was fighting as a matter of principle. It appeared that he presented a ticket for rebate after the time limit had expired. The hearing was adjourned.

Further testimony was taken in the matter of the Long Island Bicycle Electric Road, and the Commissioners granted counsel two weeks in which to submit briefs.

Clergy-Permit Rates Increased.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Central Traffic Association lines held their regular meeting here to-day. The most important action taken, which will put thousands of dollars of extra revenues into the coffers of the passenger department each year, was the raising of the clergy permit rate. The rate was raised to 2 cents a mile. Before it was half of one fare. This increase is equivalent to making it two-thirds of one fare. There has been a general disposition on the part of the railroads all over the country to place the clergy business under more limited restrictions. The Western lines will shortly have in operation a bureau which will greatly reduce the number of permits issued. It was found that hundreds of permits were being used by persons who had no real right to clergy privileges.

Denver and Rio Grande.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will be held in this city to-day. President E. T. Jeffery has come on from the West to attend it. George Coppell, Chairman of the Board of Directors, has just completed an inspection of the property. He says that business throughout the West, and especially in Colorado, appears to be in a satisfactory condition. Rates generally are more stable and are a trifle better. The mining, agricultural, and fruit-growing interests are flourishing all along the company's lines, as is evidenced by its satisfactory earnings. Mr. Coppell estimates a surplus for October over all charges of from $140,000 to $150,000. The equipment and roadbed of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad are in good shape, and the company is putting in seventy-five-pound rails.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, last night says: "The Northern Pacific receivership party and counsel left here for the East on a special train last night, after being in consultation with Judges Gilbert and Hanford all day. The subject of the conference was a unified receivership for the road. Nothing definite was accomplished, but it is understood that it was decided to appoint four receivers, Mr. Burleigh to be the senior."

—Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, granted a writ of certiorari yesterday on the application of E. C. Hoyt, representing a number of citizens, directing the State Railroad Commissioners to review their action in declining to compel the Manhattan Elevated Railroad and the New-Haven Railroad to carry passengers from Willis Avenue to any point within the city for a five-cent fare.

—Official notice is given by the Chicago and Alton management that on Jan. 1 a rigid system of eye inspection will be introduced in the transportation department of that road. All the men in the department will have to submit to an examination at least once a year. As compared with normal vision, or 100, the test must show a range of vision for both eyes of six and eight-tenths.

—The Boston and Maine Railroad has filed with the Railroad Commissioners in Boston its statement for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1895. It shows: Gross earnings, $5,975,021; net earnings, $2,111,806; gross income from all sources, $2,257,943; net income from all sources, $966,338.

—At the annual meeting of the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday the old Board of Directors was re-elected, with two exceptions. Charles Remsen was chosen to succeed his father, who died recently, and Henry Iden was elected in place of Judge Ehrlich, deceased.

—In view of the reduction of freight rates by the Southern Pacific Road on traffic from San Francisco to Utah common points, Western roads centring in Chicago have resolved to meet all rates made by the Southern Pacific in order to keep the traffic in the ordinary channels.

—It is expected that the trunk-line Presidents will take final action on the new traffic agreement to-day.

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MUST ENTER COMPETITION

So Think Some Police Commissioners About Promotions.

MR. ROOSEVELT SAID TO FAVOR CONLIN

However, It May Be Some Time Before a Permanent Chief and the Inspectors Are Named by the Board.

The question that is agitating the police at present, to the exclusion of almost every other topic, is that of filling the chief offices on the force either by the promotion of the men who have been holding the places temporarily for several months, or by the selection of others to fill the vacant offices. Inspector Conlin has been Acting Chief since May 27, when Byrnes was retired, and Capts. Cortright, McCullough, and Brooks have been acting as Inspectors for several months.

The Board of Police fixed the probationary term of these officers at six months, and as this term of probation would, in the case of the Acting Chief, expire on Nov. 27, it was supposed that he would be at once promoted to the position of Chief without further examination. It was also rumored in the department that Conlin would only hold the position for a few months, and that he would retire on half pay to make way for Inspector Cortright, who was understood to be the choice of the Commissioners for the permanent head of the force.

The indications are now, however, that it will be some time before the promotions are announced, as the Commissioners are not fully in accord as to the manner in which the selections shall be made. The bone of contention is as to the requirement of a competitive examination in the case of those officers who have been filling the higher grades under probation.

A private meeting of the Commissioners was held on Tuesday, when the question was fully discussed, and it was then developed that the Commissioners were not agreed. The Commissioners would not talk yesterday about the proceedings at the private session, but it was reported Tuesday that President Roosevelt and Commissioner Grant were in favor of the promotion of Conlin and the confirmation of Capt. Cortright as Deputy Chief, and Capts. Brooks and McCullough as Inspectors, but they were met by the objections of Commissioners Parker and Andrews that these promotions could not be made without a competitive examination.

A statement was published in a morning newspaper yesterday that there was a "row" in the Police Board in consequence of this difference of opinion, but all the Commissioners denied that there had been any trouble.

President Roosevelt was not inclined to discuss the matter yesterday. He denied, however, that there was any breach between the Commissioners on the subject. "Whatever the Police Commissioners determine to do in the matter of promotions," said Mr. Roosevelt, "will be done strictly in accordance with the requirements of the law, and their action will be harmonious."

Commissioner Andrews said that the law required, in his opinion, a competitive examination before promotions.

"The language of the law," said Mr. Andrews, "is 'Promotions from the lower grades to the higher grades shall be on the basis of seniority of merit and competition.' The law also provides that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of the Chief of Police it shall be filled by resolution of the Board of Police Commissioners by appointment of the Deputy Chief of Police, or from among Inspectors or Captains. This throws the field of competition open to all the Captains on the force. There is also another section of the law which provides that 'promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police Commissioners on ground of seniority, meritorious police service, and superior capacity.' Now, how can the superior capacity be determined unless by a competitive examination?"

Commissioner Grant said yesterday: "I think there will have to be a competitive examination, because the law requires it. Acting Chief Conlin will be required to submit to a competitive examination before he can be promoted. The question of seniority will also have to be considered, and what weight to give to seniority in service will also have to be discussed. All things being equal, long service should count, but preference should not be given to a man over a more capable competitor simply by reason of long service. All these things have been considered and discussed, but no decision has been arrived at. Commissioners Parker and Andrews will look into the law and report their conclusions to the board."

Commissioner Parker was positive that no promotions could be made without a competitive examination.

KNOWLTON STATUE IS UNVEILED

The Young Revolutionary Hero Honored at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 13.—The Hall of Representatives at the Capitol was the scene of a large gathering of prominent citizens with ladies this afternoon at the ceremonies attendant upon the unveiling of the bronze statue to Col. Thomas Knowlton of Ashford, Conn., a hero of the Revolutionary War. Besides Gov. Coffin and his staff in full uniform and the State officers there were present members of the Connecticut Historical Society, Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, Order of the Cincinnati, United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley, Sculptor Enoch S. Woods, members of the Statuary Commission, and others.

The exercises were presided over by Charles Dudley Warner, and were opened with prayer by the Rev. Joseph H. Twichell. Mr. Warner then made the presentation speech on behalf of the Statuary Commission.

The reply accepting the statue for the State was made by Gov. O. Vincent Coffin.

Then came the historical address delivered by P. Henry Woodward, Secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Capitol, the large assemblage adjourned to the east of the building and gathered around the statue, which, after a brief delay, was unveiled by Miss Crofut.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. J. H. DUGGAN

Pontifical Mass at St. Patrick's Church, Waterbury, by Bishop Tierney.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 13.—Fully 4,000 people attended the funeral of the Rev. J. H. Duggan, at St. Patrick's Church, to-day. The remains lay in state, and the interior of the church was hung in black. There was a mass of floral offerings.

Most of the members of the local City Government and the Protestant clergy of Waterbury attended. The sermon, by the Rev. W. J. Slocum, was from the text Ephesians vi., 10. The pontifical mass was celebrated by Bishop Tierney.

The honorary pall bearers were Fathers Treanor of Waterbury, Duggan of Torrington, O'Keefe of Jewett City, Finnegan of Litchfield, Bourret of Waterbury, and Synott of Ansonia.

Interment was in a vault in the churchyard.

To Discuss Procedure Revision.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The commission appointed by Gov. Morton to revise the methods of legislative procedure, comprising Lieut. Gov. Saxton, ex-Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth, and Senate Clerk John S. Kenyon, will hold another meeting at the rooms of the New-York City Bar Association Nov. 25. Prof. Jenks, who is Professor of Civil Government at Cornell University; Speaker Hamilton Fish, and Assemblyman William Carey Sanger of Oneida County, the author of the law under which the commission was appointed, will present their views at that meeting on needed changes.

THE QUAKER CITY POORLY PAVED

Facts Brought to Light by the Senatorial Investigating Committee—Testimony of Witnesses.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The State Senatorial Committee, which is investigating the municipal affairs of Philadelphia, met this afternoon. Addison F. Bender, who, during the last ten days, has been examining the cleaning of asphalt paved streets in Philadelphia on behalf of the Citizens' Municipal Association, was the first witness. He told at some length of the insufficient force employed in doing the work, which is contrary to the specifications of the contracts.

Bernard Bowen, who classed himself as a practical paver, with occupation as walking delegate of the National Pavers and Rammers' Association, testified that it would cost $4 per yard to pave the streets according to the contracts, and that at the present price at which the work had been awarded, ($2.07 per cubic yard,) the contracts could not be carried out.

Dennis Mahoney, a contractor, stated that no "fitted" Belgian paving blocks were used in Philadelphia, as required by law.

John Manelly, an ex-Inspector of the collection of garbage, told of the feeding of garbage to hogs in Delaware County in May and June last by the American Incinerating Company and the United States Fuel and Manufacturing Company, instead of cremating it.

Charles A. Richardson, who is affiliated with the Citizens' Municipal Association, testified that the paving of streets by the street railways (the thoroughfares occupied by the railways) was done irrespective of the laws, and he also related of an ineffectual interview which he and other members had in 1893 with the city authorities in regard to this matter.

The committee will meet again Nov. 21.

FOR THE GOOD OF NEW-YORK

SOME THINGS DISCUSSED BEFORE THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Suggestion for a Commercial Museum —City's Advantage for Conventions —Hotel Men Join.

At the meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, the appointment was authorized of five delegates to the annual meeting of the National Board of Trade. The delegates will be instructed to advocate the measures already approved in this city, with reference to a trademark law, to the merchant marine, to an expert non-partisan monetary commission, to second, third, and fourth-class mail matter, to navigating naval reserves, and to the Torrey bankruptcy law.

William H. Wiley submitted from the Executive Committee a project for a commercial museum. The meeting adopted the following:

Whereas, Other cities have organized commercial museums for the purpose of bringing before their manufacturers, dealers, and consumers all the varied products of the world, that the best selection may be made for their own special interests; to publish information concerning such products which may aid the manufacturer and consumer; to place on exhibition manufactured articles and samples with full information from all markets which our goods ought to enter and our manufacturers control, and to furnish information concerning opportunities in foreign lands; and

Whereas, Private enterprise in this direction in this city has heretofore failed of success, while the value of such an institution, properly conducted, must commend itself to every merchant and manufacturer of New-York; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on City Affairs be requested to make inquiry, and confer with the city authorities and other as to the desirability and practicability of establishing in this city a municipal commercial museum, and to report thereon to this board at the January meeting or sooner.

Secretary Frank S. Gardner made a report on efforts for forestry legislation. He was instructed to write to Secretary Hoke Smith, urging that the National Academy of Sciences advise in regard to legislation needed for the preservation of the forests.

Charles H. Patrick offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, designed to set forth the advantages of this city for meetings and conventions:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation that the City of New-York should commend itself to the country and to all organizations, societies, leagues, orders, guilds, and political parties as the most desirable and delightful of all the cities in the Union in which to hold annual and other meetings and conventions, both in Summer and Winter, because, in its numerous hotels, which are the best in the world; in its unsurpassed railroad passenger service; in its many and unequaled local attractions and amusements; in its wonderful institutions of learning, science, and art; in its enormous and varied commercial and manufacturing establishments and in its large public halls, so well adapted to accommodate vast gatherings of people, it possesses facilities and advantages infinitely greater than any other city in the United States.

Resolved, That while in the past little has been done to make known these advantages or to induce the holding of great conventions and gatherings in our city, it is important that systematic effort should be made and persistently and intelligently continued to bring to our city such gatherings of people, in the interest of all our citizens and of our commerce and manufactures.

Resolved, That the President be requested to appoint a special committee of ten members, representative of various lines of business, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of promoting the object stated in the foregoing resolutions.

G. Waldo Smith, Erastus Wiman, William E. Cleary, and ex-Judge William H. Arnoux spoke at length on canal improvement, terminal facilities, and abuses, and the meeting adopted the following, offered by Mr. Smith:

Resolved, That the approval by the people of this State, at the recent election of the law providing for the issue of State bonds in an amount not to exceed $9,000,000, insures the permanent, effective, and speedy improvement of our State canals and crowns with success the labors of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation to that end which have extended over a period of fifteen years past, and assures the supremacy of this port as to cheap transportation for many years to come.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all citizens to aid in eradicating the many abuses alleged to exist at this port, which cause delay in handling boats and cargoes, and consequent expense and loss which must be charged to the business, and to provide facilities, now lacking, for the handling of boats and cargoes to the best advantage.

Resolved, That the Committee on Canal Transportation and the Committee on Terminal Facilities be and are requested to investigate the terminal facilities of this port as specially connected with water transportation, including wharf and other port charges, wharf facilities and storage facilities for canal and other water business, and all matters relating thereto, and to report thereon to this board not later than Jan. 8, 1896, what steps, in their judgment, should be taken, by legislation or otherwise, to remove all obstacles to commerce and secure to this city and port the fullest possible advantages from our natural facilities and improved waterways.

Aaron Vanderbilt presented a resolution, which was adopted, by which the board will urge Congress to locate a Government vessel here equipped to proceed on short notice to sea for the relief of vessels reported in distress.

A minute was adopted in memory of Capt. Ambrose Snow, who died in June. He had been President of the board for sixteen consecutive terms.

The influence of the board in prevailing on the railroads to give stop-over privileges in New-York at the time of the Christian Endeavor and Knights Templars Conventions in Boston brought so much business to the hotels in midsummer that hotel men are joining the board. Through H. H. Brockway of the Ashland House the following hotel men were elected to membership yesterday: E. L. Merrifield of the Continental, George C. Boldt of the Waldorf, Henry J. Barry of the Sturtevant, A. Eugene Kirby of the Marie Antoinette, Gardner Wetherbee of the Windsor, J. H. Fife of the Vendome, Charles L. Wetherbee of the Buckingham, Simeon Ford of the Grand Union, S. L. Halsey of the Devonshire, and Tilly Haynes of the Broadway Central.

Lager Beer Brewers Meet.

The annual meeting of the Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon at 109 East Fifteenth Street. The session, although well attended, was brief. Resolutions of regret on the deaths of W. H. Beadleston and Philip Ebling were adopted. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer showed that sixty-eight firms, representing one-fifth of the total beer output of the United States, were in the association.

The following officers were elected: President—I. Danenberg; Vice President—W. K. Clarkson; Treasurer—M. J. Groh; Secretaries—A. E. Seifert and R. Katzenmayer; Attorney—A. P. Fitch; Trustees—I. Danenberg, M. J. Groh, F. A. Ehret, H. W. Moeller, Anton C. G. Hupfel, W. K. Clarkson, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., J. C. Meints, William G. Ringler, Theodore Obermeyer, John W. Brown, Peter Hauck, Jr., Peter Doelger, Jr., S. Eckstein, Oscar J. Mayer.

BIG ELECTION EXPENSES

Senatorial Candidates, as a Rule, Liberal with Their Money.

POLITICAL HONORS PROVED COSTLY

Col. Ellsworth a Candidate for President Pro Tem of the Senate —Kellogg Named for Judge in Essex.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The following certificates of election expenses were filed to-day with the Secretary of State:

John D. Teller, Democratic candidate for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, expended $2,788, of which $2,500 went to the Democratic State Committee and $200 to the Cayuga committee.

Russell R. Stuart, Democratic candidate for State Engineer, had expenses aggregating $2,507. The Democratic State Committee received $2,000 of this amount as a "donation" according to Mr. Stuart's certificate.

John B. Judson, Democratic candidate for State Controller, gave $1,500 to the Democratic State Committee and $250 to the Fulton committee, his other expenses amounting to $100.

Edward W. Hatch, Republican candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Eighth District, distributed $900 among the county committees of his district.

Robert C. Titus, Democratic candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the same district, gave $250 to the Erie committee.

The following successful Republican candidates for Senator filed certificates:

T. E. Ellsworth of Lockport expended $881, of which $300 each went to the Genesee and Niagara County committees, and $200 to the Orleans County committee.

James Ballantine of Delaware gave $500 to the Sullivan County committee, $400 to the Chenango committee, $285 to the Delaware committee. His other expenses amounted to $186.

Joseph Mullin of Watertown spent $675. Of this amount the Jefferson County committee got $300 and the Lewis County committee $123.

The expenses of Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn were $786. The Cayuga County committee got $300 and the Seneca County committee $250.

Nevada N. Stranahan gave $100 to the Oswego County Committee, and $150 to the Madison County Committee.

William C. Daley expended $1,400, of which $575 went to the Columbia County Committee; $500 to the Dutchess Committee, and $250 to the Putnam County Committee. His unsuccessful Democratic competitor spent $5,200.

Richard Higbie, the Republican Senator elected in the Suffolk District, expended $822, of which $250 went to the Suffolk County Committee, and $150 to the Richmond County Committee.

E. C. Stewart of Ithaca, who was elected as a Republican Senator, gave $200 to the Schuyler County Committee, $300 each to the Chemung and Tompkins County Committees, and had $98 other expenses.

Martin J. Keogh, candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second District, expended $3,956, of which $3,480 was distributed among Democratic committees.

State Engineer Adams's expenses amounted to $1,170, the Republican State and Oneida County Committees receiving $1,000 between them.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—James Irving Burns, the successful Republican candidate for State Senator, swears he spent $878.85 for legitimate expenses. L. F. Crumb, the successful Republican candidate for County Clerk, spent $879.20.

Henry Esser, who was elected Superintendent of the Poor on the Republican ticket, spent $678.40. Thomas R. Hodge, the Republican Register-elect, spent $1,186. Smith Lent, the Republican County Judge-elect, spent $796.72.

George W. Andrews, the successful Republican candidate for District Attorney, expended $992.50. John N. Stewart, Republican Assemblyman-elect from the First District, accounts for $47. George L. Carlisle, Republican, elected member of Assembly, Second District, expended $802.80.

FURTHER REFORMS PROPOSED.

Gov. Morton Asked to Put New-York and Kings Offices on the Classified List.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 13.—At a meeting of the State Civil Service Commission, held here to-day, Charles Fowler of Ithaca was appointed Chief Examiner, his appointment to date from Jan. 1, 1896, and to be for the probationary term of six months.

The commission submitted for the approval of the Governor a reclassification of a number of positions in the State service from the non-competitive to the competitive schedule. The following resolutions were offered:

Whereas, The Constitution of the State enjoins that "appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State and of the civil divisions thereof shall be made, so far as practicable, according to merit and fitness, to be ascertained by examinations, which, so far as practicable, shall be competitive";

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to classify, under the provisions of the civil service law, all places in the offices of the Counties of New-York and Kings; and, further,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this commission that such classification be extended, where practicable, to other counties in the State where the offices employ any considerable number of permanent subordinates.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

ELLSWORTH A CANDIDATE.

Would Like to be President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Col. E. Ellsworth, Senator-elect for the Forty-fifth District, announced to-day his formal candidacy for President pro tem. of the State Senate.

Col. Ellsworth was born in East Windsor, Conn., in 1837, and was graduated from Rochester University in 1857, coming to this city the same year, and entering the legal profession. He raised a company of cavalry in 1861, and, upon its disbandment in 1862, was transferred to Gen. Wadsworth's staff, where he served with distinction until the close of the war. He was appointed Collector at Suspension Bridge by President Grant in 1869, holding the position eight years. He was elected State Senator in 1882, and has served two terms.

Fassett Would Be a Delegate.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—J. Sloat Fassett called upon Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber to-day. He also called at several of the State departments, and greeted many old friends. Mr. Fassett expects to be one of the delegates from his Congressional district to the National Republican Convention, having been one of the first to suggest Gov. Morton's name for the Presidency.

Rensselaer's Corrected Vote.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The County Board of Canvassers revised the vote of Rensselaer County to-day, making several changes in the State ticket vote. To Palmer is given a plurality of 961, instead of 1,061, King's vote having been counted 100 short. To Dow is given 13,357, instead of 13,398, and Teller gets 13,386, instead of 13,376. The majority for canal improvement is 10,291.

About the Appraiser's Warehouse.

Arrangements have been made by which Secretary Carlisle, on his visit to this city next Wednesday, will confer with the Chamber of Commerce Committee, appointed to urge the completion of the Appraiser's warehouse at Christopher and Greenwich Streets. Work on the building ceased about two years ago, owing to lack of funds. The plans are for a ten-story building, and only two stories have been finished.

THINK HANNIGAN WAS INSANE

Experts in Lunacy Testify to His Hallucinations—Drs. Gray and MacDonald Were Witnesses.

The trial of David F. Hannigan for killing Solomon H. Mann was resumed in the court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Ingraham yesterday morning.

Landon C. Gray, who was a witness Tuesday, continued his testimony. In reply to Dr. O'Sullivan he said he had examined Hannigan in the Tombs Sept. 17, and in his opinion Hannigan was insane and was suffering from melancholia. Hannigan had told him that his sister had urged him to kill Mann and had since expressed her approval of the act.

The witness went into an extended explanation of various forms of hallucinations, delusions, and false beliefs. A sane person could have false beliefs, he explained, while an insane man would have delusions.

In reply to a question about the emotional shock that Hannigan is said to have suffered, the witness testified that worry and anxiety were more potent causes of disease than anything else aside from infection.

The hypothetical question of 10,000 words told about Tuesday was read to Dr. Gray. He thought the matter over a moment and then replied:

"If these questions can be proved there is no doubt whatever in my mind that David Hannigan was insane."

The cross examination was then begun, but was soon suspended for Hannigan was taken sick and had to be removed from the courtroom. On his return Dr. Gray stated that he had for some years been connected with the Flatbush Hospital, Brooklyn, and that he had a large private practice.

Dr. Gray believed that Hannigan's melancholia had begun when he first heard of his sister's condition. While the witness had been one of the experts who had certified that Hannigan was sane enough to be tried, yet he made distinctions as to degrees of insanity, and considered the defendant "medically insane." He did not detect the slightest sign of dissimulation or feigned insanity on Hannigan's part.

Dr. George De Forest Smith was next called. In reply to Dr. O'Sullivan, the witness said he had seen Hannigan in the Tombs. Hannigan's melancholia had begun at the time of his sister's sickness, and, he thought, his insanity had covered a period of several weeks. He had not found any alcoholic indications about the defendant. His melancholia had been caused by grief.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, President of the New-York Lunacy Commission, had, he testified, examined 20,000 lunacy cases in the course of a year. He had seen Hannigan in the Tombs and watched him for fifteen minutes unobserved by the prisoner. He then talked with him for an hour and a half and closely noted his appearance and manner. When he first examined Hannigan his pulse was about 100, his eyes were suffused and the pupils were dilated. He also saw that his hands were cold and that the muscles of his face were twitching.

At the conclusion of Dr. MacDonald's testimony the court adjourned.

CONVICTS SHOULD HAVE WORK

ADDRESSES DELIVERED BEFORE THE STATE PRISON COMMISSION.

The Fassett Law Approved—Investigation into New-York Penal Institutions Begins To-day.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—The State Prison Commission met to-day and listened to the views of Superintendent Brockway of the State Reformatory at Elmira and the Superintendent of the New-York County and Kings County Penitentiaries, as to the best method of employing prisoners under the provisions of the new Constitution. The next Legislature must provide a new scheme for employing convicts to go into effect Jan. 1, 1897.

Superintendent Brockway said that the salient principle in imprisoning violators of the law is the protection of society. To this end reformation, if possible, should result at the time a prisoner's liberty is gained. The question is what part does labor take in the effort to work such a change. Labor is an indispensable factor in our National reformatories. The Fassett prison labor law, under which the prisons are now operating, is to provide for the best and most feasible plan that can be devised for prison labor at present. It furnishes the best practicable classification of trades. In the Elmira Reformatory, of the 1,300 prisoners half are engaged in productive employments.

Louis Pelsbury, Warden of the New-York County Penitentiary, said that in his county the 900 prisoners could be employed in accordance with the provisions of the new Constitution so that the product of their work would not come in competition with outside labor. They could be employed in working on improvements and repairs to the buildings under the control of the Department of Charities and Correction. They could also manufacture the various articles needed for the 17,000 inmates in these institutions.

It was suggested that this might be done in New-York, where all the institutions were under a central government, but that it would not be feasible in other counties of the State.

Warden Hayes of the Kings County Penitentiary favored the Fassett law. He said that the State would have to build insane asylums instead of prisons if the prisoners were deprived of occupation.

W. M. F. Round, Secretary of the Prison Association of New-York, was heartily in favor of the present Fassett law. The association had already taken steps to secure a repeal of the prison labor provisions of the new Constitution, which goes into effect Jan. 1, 1897. The last Legislature passed a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, allowing the labor of prisoners to be continued under the provisions of the Fassett law, and if the next Legislature passed the same resolution it will then be submitted to a vote of the people next Fall.

After the meeting of the commission, President Lispenard Stewart said: "The consensus of opinion of the prison officials who have appeared before the commission favors a retention of the operations of the Fassett law, and all agree that the prisoners should be provided with occupations."

A committee of the Prison Association of New-York will to-morrow continue in New-York City an inquiry into the administration of affairs in the city and county penal institutions of New-York, and ascertain the condition of the several institutions. The committee was specially authorized to make the inquiry at this time under an order of the Supreme Court, made by Justice Barrett, and will submit its report to the next Legislature. The committee consists of George C. Holt, J. W. Hutchinson, Charlton T. Lewis, Dr. Frederick Petersen, and W. M. F. Round, and will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the Essex Market Police Court.

NUISANCE MUST BE ABATED

Gov. Morton Issues Orders to an Erie County Corporation.

ALBANY, Nov. 13.—Gov. Morton this afternoon issued a proclamation declaring that the Cheektowaga Fertilizer and Rendering Corporation carries on a nuisance in Erie County.

The offensive business and trades are carried on by the Baynes Garbage Crematory, the Milson Rendering and Fertilizing Company, the Scheid and Fechter Rendering Works, the Betts Bros. Rendering Works, and the McGennis Rendering Works.

The Governor directs that the manner of conducting such offensive business and trades be forthwith changed, and that garbage and refuse be disposed of through the so-called "reduction system," that gases and effluvia shall be either disinfected or burned, and that an inspector of the Health Board shall see that his orders are obeyed.

Gas and Electric Light Plants Bought.

It was reported down town yesterday that the gas and electric light plants of Long Branch, Red Bank, and Asbury Park, N. J., with franchises covering the ocean front from Seabright to Sea Girt, about twenty miles, had been bought by a syndicate organized by Emerson McMillin & Co., bankers, of this city. It is said that the plans propose an equipment large enough to produce 250,000,000 cubic feet of gas a year for lighting and fuel.

MAYOR AGAIN AT HIS DESK

Not Fully Recovered from the Gout, but Attends to Business.

NEW PARK COMMISSIONERS SWORN IN

What Mr. Brookfield Says About His Resignation—Col. Strong Has a Lot of Correspondence —Tea Served at 4.

"Will he be down to-day?" asked the first patrolman of the watch of the second patrolman of the watch, at the Mayor's office yesterday morning, just before 10 o'clock.

"I dunno," said the second officer. "Let's ask Mr. Burrows."

Mr. Burrows, who is the Mayor's confidential secretary, stopped reading the reports in the newspapers that he had sought admission to a Platt Republican club to remark that he hoped the Mayor would be able to be down town.

"Hush! hush! Here he comes," said a messenger, hurrying to the office of the Mayor.

Mayor Strong, who has been laid up with his old enemy, the gout, for the last few days, and who had not been at his office since Saturday, soon afterward hurried in, and took his seat.

Everybody about the office was in a subdued condition of behavior. All there know that the gout is a painful enemy to deal with, and they noticed by the woolen bandage on the Mayor's right wrist that he was still suffering from some of its effects.

The patrolmen of the watch moved about quietly and noiselessly, as if they wore rubber shoes. Messenger Heatherton slid over the carpet in light Secretary Job E. Hedges, in his new suit of light tweed, attended to his duties with great celerity, and made no noise about it. The temperature of the office was kept well up, so that no cold air could irritate the municipal gout. Occasionally the Mayor would notice that a window was partially open. Then it would be closed quickly.

But the Mayor himself, despite the remaining twinges of the gout, put whatever pain there was left aside, and attended to his business like a hero.

Soon after his arrival the four new Park Commissioners—Col. S. V. R. Cruger, William A. Stiles, ex-Mayor Smith Ely, and Samuel McMillan—put in an appearance to be sworn in. The Mayor shook hands with all of them and administered the oath. Then they signed their names to the appointment book and hurried out through the Mayor's inner office. Ex-Mayor Ely's name appears first on the appointment book, and his signature is followed by those of Messrs. McMillan, Cruger, and Stiles in the order named.

Col. Cruger was subsequently elected President of the board to succeed David H. King, Jr., whose term expires May 1, 1897. Mr. McMillan succeeds George G. Haven and ex-Mayor Ely succeeds J. A. Roosevelt. Both of these terms will expire May 1, 1897. Mr. Stiles succeeds A. D. Juilliard, whose term expires May 1, 1900.

The new Park Commissioners went at once to the Park Department offices in the Arsenal in Central Park, to enter upon their duties.

The Mayor, about noon, retired to his inner office with a big bundle of accumulated correspondence, the result of his few days' absence from the office. He worked over his letters for more than an hour. He made two minor appointments during the day. One was that of F. J. Phillips of 138 West Eighty-first Street, who was appointed warrant and bond clerk to succeed the late Major William H. Corsa, and the other, that of F. G. Ireland of 142 East Fortieth Street, who was appointed a civil service examiner at a salary of $10 a day when actually employed.

Messenger Heatherton brought the Mayor his afternoon tea at 4 o'clock.

"Hedges," said the Mayor to his secretary, "don't you want a cup of tea?"

"Why, yes," said Mr. Hedges, "I don't care if I do."

And the Mayor and his secretary supped tea together.

The Mayor will soon have to select a man to succeed William Brookfield as Commissioner of Public Works. Mr. Brookfield is anxious to retire from his office as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. When seen yesterday about the matter Mr. Brookfield said:

"It stands just as it has for several months. There is nothing to add to what was said in to-day's newspapers. I have not seen the Mayor since election, but I expect to see him to-morrow."

That is all that Mr. Brookfield would say on the subject. He wants to get out just as soon as he can, but in doing so he will not do anything to embarrass the Mayor.

Controller Fitch, who has had a touch of rheumatic gout, returned to his office yesterday. He was in the best of humor and spent most of the day signing a big accumulation of warrants.

TAMMANY MEN NEED NOT APPLY.

What Col. Cruger Says About Reorganizing the Park Department.

The members of the new Park Board, after being sworn in at the Mayor's office, went to the Arsenal, in Central Park, and organized as a board. Col. Cruger was elected President and Mr. McMillen Vice President. The board adjourned, to meet again this morning at 9:30. There was no formal turning over of department papers or business on the part of the old Commissioners. President King spent part of the afternoon explaining the routine of the department to his successors.

Col. Cruger, when asked as to his plans for reorganizing the department, said that no Tammany man need apply for work in the department. He said that necessarily the work of making changes would go along slowly. Asked if there was to be a clean sweep of the Tammany men now employed, he said:

"I will organize the department, so far as is possible, the same as I would organize my own business. So far as I am concerned, there will be no one in the department who is not efficient and who is not loyal to the administration and to the Commissioners."

HARVEY STEEL COMPANY LOSES

James R. Davies Sued for Getting a Contract with the Government.

James R. Davies sued the Harvey Steel Company to recover $10,000 for services in securing the adoption by the United States Government of the Harveyized steel plate armor for modern war vessels.

The case came up before Justice Gaynor, in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, yesterday.

Mr. Davies testified to having had many interviews with Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Commodore Folger, and Commander Wilson. Gen. Tracy appeared as a witness for the company. He denied having discussed with Mr. Davies the question of the Harveyized steel for the navy.

The jury gave a verdict for $9,630 for the plaintiff.

Report Only Partly True.

A report from Philadelphia that the Directors of one of the largest banks here had decided to charge off $250,000 to the profit and loss representing bad debts, and that two other banks were carrying, respectively, $1,500,000 and $1,800,000 of protested paper, met with denial by bankers down town yesterday. The reported decision to charge off $250,000 was partly true, that loss having been sustained as a result of the commercial stringency by a bank well able to bear it. In regard to the larger amounts mentioned there appears to be no truth.

New Kings County Hospital.

The Commissioners of Charities of Brooklyn yesterday approved the plans for the new county hospital, which is to be erected on Crown Street, facing the Kings County Penitentiary. The new hospital, it is believed, will cost $850,000.

It will be 418 feet long and the wards will be 140 feet each in depth. Each ward will be 25 feet wide, and contain 28 beds. The administration building will be 90 feet square and three stories in height, with a central dome.

Stole Lawyer Dean's Overcoat.

A sneak thief got into the office of the Corporation Counsel yesterday and made away with the new overcoat of Assistant Corporation Counsel George B. Dean. Detectives will look for Mr. Dean's coat.

WILD FREIGHT CARS' FATALITY

Due to Broken Coupling Pin—Engineer of a New-Jersey Newspaper Train Killed, Fireman Injured.

SUMMIT, N. J., Nov. 13.—A fatal accident occurred on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad early this morning about a mile and a half east of Short Hills. One person was killed and another badly injured.

A freight train left Summit shortly after 6 o'clock bound for Port Norris. There is a sharp grade on the road between this place and Short Hills. Near the top of the hill the coupling pin attaching the caboose of the freight train to the locomotive broke and the caboose and four cars went down the incline and crashed into the newspaper train which leaves Hoboken at about 5:30 o'clock.

The newspaper train was going very fast at the time, and the crash between the two was terrific. Reuben Tindall, engineer of the newspaper train, was killed, and Herman Rush, his fireman, was badly injured.

The engine of the newspaper train plowed into the rear freight car and the wreck immediately caught fire. The four freight cars were burned with their contents.

Tindall lived in Washington, N. J., and leaves a wife and four children. Rush resides in Washington. Engineer Nixon was in charge of the freight train. When he saw that the train had parted he went to Summit and telegraphed to Hoboken. Train Dispatcher Hinson wired back a warning to the newspaper train, but it could not be caught. The caboose of the freight train jumped entirely over the locomotive, which was wrecked, and landed on the tender of the newspaper train. Six passengers who were in the smoking car of the newspaper train were shaken up, but not much hurt.

A rule of the company compels a brakeman to be in the caboose of a freight train. There was none in the caboose of the freight train this morning.

Wrecking crews cleared the tracks.

Fatal Crash at Warwick, Ohio.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 13.—Charles Ernst, conductor on the first section of a north-bound freight on the Cleveland, Lorraine and Wheeling Railway, and his flagman, John Davis, were instantly killed at Warwick, Ohio, shortly after midnight. The first section was lying on the main track waiting for orders when the second section crashed into the caboose, where Ernst and Davis were asleep. The dense fog is believed to have prevented the engineer from seeing the signals of the train ahead.

The Alabama Collision Serious.

AMERICUS, Ala., Nov. 13.—The rear-end collision which occurred on the Southern Road near this place yesterday afternoon between a work train and a train loaded with coal is more serious than was at first supposed. "Tony" Cunningham, "Mose" McGee, Luke Boiles, and "Sam" Franklin, negro laborers on the work train, were killed. Engineer Matthews and Firemen Phillips and Lewell of the coal train and Anderson Townsend and Frank Wilburn of the work train were seriously injured.

FOES OF A BURIED RAILROAD

ORGANIZED PROTEST AGAINST A LINE UNDER BROADWAY.

Plans of Rapid-Transit Commission, It Is Alleged, Would Cause Great Loss if Carried Out.

A meeting of Broadway property owners was held yesterday to protest against the carrying out of the plans of the Rapid Transit Commission for an underground road in Broadway. The meeting was held in the office of Frederick Potter, in the Potter Building, on Park Row, in response to a call sent by Alfred R. Conkling, as Trustee for some of the Lorillard heirs; Frederick Potter, as trustee of the estate of O. B. Potter; G. G. Williams, as executor of the L. C. Hammersley estate; Jacob B. Lockman, the Chemical National Bank; George V. N. Baldwin, as trustee of the estate of George F. and Elizabeth S. Jones; Edward S. Renwick, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, as executor of the estate of A. Van Rensselaer.

Objections from the property holders' standpoint to the proposed underground roads were based on the following points in the plans:

South of Park Place there will be two tracks, and the tunnel will be 25 feet wide. Above Park Place there will be four tracks, and the width of the tunnel will vary from 60 to 68 feet according to the width of Broadway.

Above Park Place the walls of the tunnel will in general be only 5 feet from the house line, on both sides of Broadway, but at the intersection of station streets the walls of the tunnel will be placed immediately adjoining the house line for a distance of 250 feet in Broadway, and probably 75 feet on the side street, in order to accommodate the station approaches and station platforms.

Stations and station approaches may be built over, as well as under, Broadway and the cross street, and, where necessary, private property may be condemned and taken for such approaches. Between Park Place and Fourteenth Street galleries are to be placed in the tunnel outside the tracks to hold water and gas pipes, sewers, &c. To accommodate these galleries, the vault rights of the property owners are to be extinguished, involving as well loss of light in the cellars.

At each cross street the tunnel may extend an additional 15 feet on each side into such street, but it is not to approach nearer than 12 feet to the house line. One object of this is to provide access to the galleries above mentioned. While it is not stated where the openings to such galleries will be placed, it is likely that they will be in the areaway of abutting property on the side street.

Excavations are to be carried to a depth of from 18 to 20 feet below the street surface. One-half the width of the street for a length of 200 feet along Broadway may be excavated at one time, and excavations will extend within 5 feet of the house line.

During excavation, tramways may be laid upon the surface of Broadway and adjoinng streets or avenues for use in the removal of excavated materials or in the transportation of material for construction.

Addresses bringing out these objections were made by several of the gentlemen at the meeting, including Mr. Conkling, who is a leader in the movement, and after considerable discussion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The construction of an underground railroad on Broadway as proposed by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners will result in enormous loss and damage to abutting property, therefore be it

Resolved, That while the property owners present are in favor of a proper system of rapid transit, they do object to and oppose the construction of said railroad as now proposed and laid out by said Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners;

Resolved, That Messrs. Alfred R. Conkling, Austin Corbin, Frederick Potter, Edward S. Renwick, and Henry H. Rice be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number, on behalf of such property owners, and in their name, to take such steps as they may deem necessary to oppose the construction of said railroad.

Mr. Conkling and his associates propose to go ahead at once and organize for active opposition.

SUIT TO SECURE AN OFFICE

Massachusetts Man Prosecuting Civil Service Commissioners.

BOSTON, Nov. 13.—Few cases have come before the courts of the Commonwealth in recent years involving quest

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Strength Followed by Irregularity in the Late Trading.

FOREIGN BOURSES LESS EXCITED

Heavy Trading in Sugar, Tobacco, and Chicago Gas—Sharp Break in Manhattan on Its Annual Showing—Foreign Exchange Firm.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Heavy trading in Tobacco, Sugar, and Chicago Gas accounted for the bulk of the increase in to-day's business. Other stocks were about normal, and, after early strength, became irregular, and closed not far from opening prices. There were exceptional movements in Manhattan and Pacific Mail.

There was a quieter feeling on the foreign Bourses, but the strength they have shown for a couple of days disappeared shortly after the opening. Under the circumstances this was considered natural. The accounts of operators who have received assistance have yet to be liquidated, and the process will take time. The trend of local news was regarded as favorable, but the traders whose operations just now comprise the principal business done on the Exchange seemed to think that the recovery had gone far enough, and took position for a reaction. The cotton market continued to decline, but foreign exchange, although dull, was firmer. There were unconfirmed rumors indicating the shipment of a round lot of gold on Saturday.

The decline of 3½ points was fully accounted for by the figures of the annual report printed to-day. The item "Passengers carried" speaks eloquently. Compared with 1894, the falling off is 11,485,498, and with 1893 the decreased traffic amounts to the enormous total of 35,224,861. At the same time operating expenses and charges have increased about $340,000, with the result that the dividend of 6 per cent. which has been paid has created a deficit for the year of $391,788, against a surplus last year of $240,179, and one of $1,111,816 in 1893. These changes are, in a large measure, the outcome of the improved facilities of the surface roads, and, unfortunately for the Manhattan, the opposition seems to be only in its infancy. Control of the Eighth Avenue Road has been secured by the Metropolitan Traction Company, and it is understood it is to be equipped with every modern improvement. The line of this road is along the boundary of Central Park, where there are few cross streets, so that the making of fast time will be possible. Again, the roads just acquired leading to the principal ferries will prove valuable feeders to the main lines, and, with the extension of the transfer system, cannot prove otherwise than heavy drains upon the remaining traffic of the Manhattan.

Sugar was taken hold of in the afternoon and was advanced to 102¼ by a Broad Street operator. The advance, however, did not hold, and the stock closed at 101, a net gain of ⅞. Tobacco was also marked up by brokers usually employed by insiders, and it closed 1¼ points higher. Chicago Gas was heavy all day, and closed with a loss of 1½. The other industrials were steady. Pacific Mail was also weak, being 1⅞ down at the close. Doubt as to the success of the negotiations for a settlement with the Panama Railway caused the depression.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good supply, but the demand was light. Rates were at 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days, and 3½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 day indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 5@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $107,890,988; balances, $6,167,652. Sub-Treasury debit balances, $621,265.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1½ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days, and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15 for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60 premium. Boston—5 discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, nominal. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¾@68¼. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 13-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$69,814,743
Imports for the same period	24,951,298
Net exports	$44,863,445
Net exports to date, 1894	66,366,888
Net exports to date, 1893	9,974,949
Net exports to date, 1892	52,474,949

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	330
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4000
Commerce	200
Continental	128½
Corn Exchange	290
Gallatin National	300
Hanover	315
Importers & Traders'	525
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	670
Manhattan	198
Mechanics'	188
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	1
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	234
Park	273
Seaboard National	167
Second National	400
State of New-York	105
Third National	105
West Side	280

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were strong in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, 2½, to 101; Louisville and Nashville, 1½, to 56½; Canadian Pacific, 1½, to 57⅝; Atchison, 1⅛, to 18⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 1, to 10⅝; Union Pacific, ⅞, to 10⅝; St. Paul, ⅞, to 77⅞; New-York Central, ¾, to 102½; Reading, ¼, to 6⅝, and Erie, ⅛, to 11½. Erie second consols sold at 76. British consols advanced ¼, to 106⅝, for money, and 3-16, to 106 7-16, for the account.

Money in London, ½@¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1½ per cent. Bar Silver—Market weak; quoted at 30 13-16d per ounce. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 25c for the account.

LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following securities were listed at the Stock Exchange to-day by the Governing Committee:

Central and South American Telegraph Company, $1,417,000 additional capital stock, making the amount listed $7,917,000.

New-England Railroad Company, $12,988,700 common stock, out of an authorized issue of $20,000,000, the remainder to be listed as issued.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	150	153	110
*Ann Arbor pf., w. i.	30¼	30½	30¼	30¼	...	...	22
American Cotton Oil	21	21	21	21	20	22	120
American Cotton Oil pf	71¼	72	71¼	72	71	72	147
American Express	116¾	116¾	116	116	115	117	75
*American Sugar Refining	100¾	102¼	99¾	101	101	101½	47,770
*American Sugar Refining pf	98	99	98	99	98	99	1,057
American Tobacco	89¼	91¼	88¾	90¾	90	90¾	35,000
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17⅞	18¾	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅞	14,332
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27½	27	27½	300
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	200
Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	57¾	57	57	56½	57½	300
Canada Southern	55¼	55⅝	55	55	55	55¼	320
Canadian Pacific	56½	57¼	56⅜	56⅝	56⅝	57½	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅜	19¾	19½	19½	19¼	19½	100
Chicago Gas, t. r.	66⅝	66⅞	64⅜	64⅞	64⅝	64⅞	28,250
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	47⅜	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	46¾	47½	100
Chicago & Northwestern	106⅜	106⅞	106¼	106⅜	106¼	106⅝	4,030
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148½	148½	148½	148½	147	150	10
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅝	86½	85⅜	85¾	85¾	85¾	20,652
C., C., C. & St. Louis	42	42¾	42	42½	42	42½	1,200
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	75¾	76¾	75⅝	76⅜	75⅝	75⅞	26,800
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	75⅝	76⅞	75⅝	76½	76¼	76⅝	12,554
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf	59	59	59	59	59	61	100
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167½	167½	167½	167½	165½	...	78
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev	4	4½	4	4½	4½	5	520
Colorado Fuel & Iron	33¾	34¼	33¾	34	33¾	34¼	800
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	20⅜	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	21	400
Consolidated Gas Company	148	148¼	148	148¼	148	148¼	880
Delaware & Hudson	129¼	130	129½	130	129	129¾	1,574
Delaware, Lack. & Western	168	169	168	169	167½	169	1,200
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	48¼	47	48	47¼	48	1,800
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8	8	8	8	8	9	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	20⅞	21⅜	20⅝	20⅞	20⅜	21	8,850
General Electric	31¾	32¼	31¾	31¾	31¼	31⅝	3,875
Great Northern pf	120	120	120	120	...	...	200
Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99	100
Illinois Steel Co	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	80	100
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	300
Iowa Central pf	33	33	33	33	33¼	34	200
Laclede Gas	24	24	24	24	24	25	100
Lake Shore	82¼	83½	82¼	83¼	82	83	32
Lake Erie & Western	24½	24½	24½	24½	23⅝	24¼	585
Lake Erie & Western pf	76¼	76¼	75¾	75¾	75¾	76¼	501
Lake Shore	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	150½	117
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	17⅞	18½	40
Louisville & Nashville	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	54⅝	54½	54⅝	13,505
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	10	500
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	27	27⅞	27	27⅞	26⅜	27¼	500
Manhattan Consolidated	106⅝	106⅞	102½	103¼	103	103¾	16,072
*Metropolitan Traction	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109⅞	110⅜	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	23	23¼	23	23¼	23	23½	200
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	53½	54	53½	54	53	54	250
Minnesota Iron	71	71	71	71	70	71	120
Missouri Pacific	31¾	32⅝	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¾	8,345
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¾	15	14⅝	15	14⅜	15¼	900
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31¾	32¼	31½	31⅝	31⅝	32	2,400
Mobile & Ohio	20	20	20	20	19½	20	100
*National Lead Co	32	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	31½	32¼	980
*National Lead Co. pf	92	92	92	92	91½	92	10
New-Jersey Central	106⅝	108	106⅜	107½	107	107½	2,020
New-York Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	99	99½	212
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	49½	49½	49½	49½	47	49½	100
New-York & New-Haven	184	184	184	184	183	185	50
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅜	515
N.Y., L.E. & W. pf., 2d in. pd	20	20	20	20	...	...	20
N. Y., Sus. & Western	11	11⅜	11	11¼	11⅜	11½	510
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	33½	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33¾	34	500
Norfolk & Western	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	3	3½	200
North American	5¼	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½	5¾	600
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½	5	520
Northern Pacific pf	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16½	16¾	300
Ontario & Western	16¼	16⅝	16	16	15⅞	16	1,835
Pacific Mail	31	31	29¼	29½	29¼	29⅝	5,135
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	100
Philadelphia & Reading	12⅝	13½	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	13,800
P., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17⅝	18	205
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	56	56	56	56	55	58	170
Pullman Palace Car Co	165	165	165	165	165½	167½	141
St. Louis Southwestern	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾	13½	13¾	800
St. Paul & Omaha	41½	41½	41	41	40½	41	600
Southern Pacific	22	22	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅞	500
Southern Railway	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	320
Southern Railway pf	35¾	37¼	35¾	36¾	36½	36½	4,800
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35	36⅜	34¾	35	34½	35	8,030
Texas Pacific	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅜	150
Union Pacific	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝	517
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5	5½	100
United States Cordage, t. r.	7⅞	7⅞	7½	7½	7⅞	7⅞	310
United States Cord. pf., t. r.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	15	301
United States Cord. gtd., t. r.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	29½	31	10
United States Rubber	38	38¼	37½	37½	37	37½	652
United States Rubber pf	94	94	93¾	93¾	92¼	94½	225
*United States Leather	13¼	13¼	13	13	13	13½	200
*United States Leather pf	71¾	71¾	70½	70⅝	70½	71	5,108
Wabash	7¼	8¼	7¼	8	7¼	8	930
Wabash pf	20⅜	21½	20⅜	20⅝	20½	20⅝	7,495
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	91	90¼	90¼	90¼	90⅝	3,060
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅞	14¼	13⅝	14¼	13⅞	14½	2,300
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	42¼	42½	41	42⅜	41¼	42⅝	1,700
Wisconsin Central	5⅜	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	5½	300
Total sales							325,554

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Lacrosse	.12	.12	.12	.12	...	...	2,000

Bonds.

Alby & Susq Con 6s Registered 6,000 117
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued 2,000 ..... 72¾
1,000s3 ..... 72½
10,000 ..... 72⅝
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000 43
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs 1,000 ..... 78⅞
45,000 79
5,000 ..... 79¼
5,000 ..... 79⅜
12,000 79
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued 15,000 ..... 81¾
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s When Issued 6,000 51
5,000 ..... 51½
10,000 ..... 51¾
5,000 ..... 51½
5,000 ..... 51⅝
16,000 ..... 51½
25,000 52
9,000 ..... 51½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Paid 10,000 ..... 28½
20,000 ..... 28⅝
30,000 ..... 28½
10,000 ..... 28¼
10,000 ..... 28⅜
5,000 ..... 23⅝
20,000 ..... 28⅝
5,000 ..... 29⅛
5,000 ..... 29⅛
10,000 ..... 28⅜
10,000 28
5,000 ..... 28½
15,000 ..... 28⅝
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000s5f 105⅝
Brooklyn Elev 2d 3,000 ..... 76¾
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 1,000 103
Bur, C R & N 1st 500 ..... 108½
Cent of N J Gen 5s 3,000 ..... 119½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 1,000 ..... 105¼
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s 15,000 80
3,000 ..... 79⅞
4,000 ..... 79¼
Chic, B & Q Conv 5s 5,000 104
Chic, B & Q Conv 7s 10,000 ..... 120½
10,000 ..... 120⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000 ..... 110⅝
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 ..... 45¾
1,000 46
12,000 ..... 45⅞
1,000 ..... 45⅞
Chic & N W S F 6s 1,000 114
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s 6,000 105
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000 ..... 97⅛
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000 27
Col & Greenville 1st 5,000 ..... 114½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 7,000 ..... 86½
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 5,000 88
Det, Mac & Mar L G 5,000 20
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 3,000 ..... 107½
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 1,000 102
Dul, So S & Atl 5s 10,000 99
E, T, V & G Div'l 5s 3,000 ..... 115¼
Erie Reorg 1st Lien 8,000s3 115
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s 11,000 ..... 92¼
4,000 ..... 92½
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 1,000 ..... 100¾
Kan Pac 6s, 1896 1,000 ..... 110⅜
Kan. Pac 6s, Denver Div, Assented 12,000 ..... 113½
Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 79⅞
5,000 80
Kanawha & Mich 4s 3,000 83
Lake E & W'n 2d 5s 10,000 105
L S & M So 1st Reg 10,000 114
Lehigh Val Term 5s 10,000 ..... 113½
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 11,000 115
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 3,000 ..... 102½
Lo, N A & Chic G M 5,000 74
8,000 ..... 74⅝
11,000 75
5,000 ..... 75¼
5,000 ..... 75½
Metropolitan Elev 1st 1,000 ..... 121⅝
1,000 ..... 121⅝
20,000s20f 120½
Metropolitan Elev 2d 1,000 ..... 106¼
10,000 ..... 106½
Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 74⅜
6,000 ..... 74½
Mich Cent Cons 7s 13,000 118
Mil & St Paul 1st Lac & Day Div 4,000 109
Minn & St L Con 5s 1,000 101
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 20,000 ..... 87½
5,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 ..... 87¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 1,000 ..... 61¼
11,000 ..... 62⅛
3,000 63
17,000 ..... 62⅞
10,000 63
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 6,000 ..... 83⅜
10,000 84
5,000 ..... 84½
Mo, Kan & East 1st 5,000 ..... 92¼
Missouri Pac 3d 1,000 ..... 109½
Mo, Pac 1st Con 6s 5,000 97
5,000s20f 97
1,000 ..... 96⅛
1,000 97
2,000 ..... 97½
3,000 98
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 2,000 ..... 64¾
15,000 65
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 1,000 ..... 103¼
9,000 ..... 103⅛
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol, J P M & Co or D M & Co Stamped Certfs 18,000 75
500 74
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 2,000 ..... 110⅜
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 8,000 136
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 5,000 93
North Pac 1st Reg 5,000 ..... 117⅛
North Pac 2d Coup 47,000 103
29,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 ..... 103⅝
North Pac 3d Coup 1,000 73
1,000 ..... 72⅛
North Pac Cons 5s 2,000 ..... 98½
26,000 97
8,000 ..... 97⅛
Ohio River R R 1st 10,000 104
Ohio Southern 1st 7,000 92
6,000 ..... 91¾
Oreg Imp Co Cons 5s 1,000 ..... 85¼
Oregon R & Nav 1st 1,000 ..... 110½
Oregon Short Line 6s Trust Co Certfs 42,000 106
5,000 ..... 106¼
5,000 ..... 106⅛
24,000 106
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 10,000 ..... 59½
5,000 ..... 59¾
30,000 60
6,000 ..... 60½
10,000 60
1,000 ..... 60¼
Peo, Dec. & Ev 2d Trust Co Certfs 5,000 36
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000 ..... 81¼
16,000 81
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s 4,000 88
9,000 ..... 87¾
2,000 ..... 87½
Trust Co Certfs 54,000 79
1,000 ..... 79½
10,000 79
20,000 ..... 79¾
29,000 79
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000 ..... 31⅝
10,000 ..... 31⅞
6,000 ..... 31¾
5,000 32
15,000 ..... 31½
10,000 ..... 32⅛
45,000 32
5,000 ..... 31⅝
2d Pref Inc 13,000 ..... 17⅜
5,000 ..... 17⅝
25,000 18
9,000 ..... 18¼
25,000 18
3d Pref Inc 2,000 12
12,000 ..... 12¼
10,000 13
44,000 13
5,000 ..... 12⅞
10,000 13
10,000 ..... 13¼
10,000 ..... 12⅞
Pittsburg & W'n 1st 2,000 ..... 82½
Rio Grande W'n 1st 7,000 ..... 76⅝
1,000 ..... 76½
8,000 ..... 76⅜
Rome, W & Og Cons 5,000 118
St Jo & Grand 1st Trust Receipts 3,000 80
St L Southw'n 1st 5,000s3 74
5,000 74
5,000 ..... 74¼
St L & Iron Mt 5s 2,000 ..... 84½
St L & S F Con 4s 5,000 ..... 52½
2,000 ..... 52⅝
St L Southw'n 2d Inc 2,000 ..... 31⅜
18,000 ..... 31¼
San A & Ar Pass 4s 18,000 60
1,000 ..... 60½
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 40,000 ..... 66½
52,000 67
Scioto Val & N E 4s 5,000 ..... 86¼
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000 ..... 97¼
Southern Ry 1st 5s 3,000 ..... 96½
1,000 ..... 96¾
1,000 97
2,000 ..... 96⅞
Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s Tenn Div 6s 2,000 93
Texas & N O 1st 1,000 110
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 12,000 89
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 21,000 ..... 23½
3,000 ..... 23¾
12,000 24
Third Av 1st 5s 5,000 121
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st 1,000 ..... 110¼
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 1,000 ..... 80¼
Ulster & Del 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 105½
Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000 ..... 104⅜
Union Pac 6s, 1896 3,000 ..... 108⅛
9,000 ..... 108½
Union Pac 6s, 1897 1,000 ..... 108⅛
1,000 ..... 108¾
4,000 ..... 108½
Union Pac 1st, 1808 15,000 ..... 109½
83,000 ..... 109⅝
16,000 ..... 109¾
Union Pac 6s, 1899 5,000 ..... 109⅞
11,000 ..... 109⅝
U P Denv & Gulf 1st 11,000 ..... 38⅞
5,000 39
5,000 ..... 39¼
12,000 ..... 39¼
5,000 ..... 39¾
U S Leather Co 6s 10,000 111
1,000 ..... 110⅜
Wabash 1st 5s 8,000 ..... 106¼
5,000s20f 106¼
5,000 ..... 106⅝
2,000 ..... 106¼
4,000 ..... 106⅜
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 19,000 77
13,000 ..... 77¼
Wabash Deb, Ser B 5,000 ..... 28½
4,000 29
10,000 ..... 28¾
5,000 ..... 28⅞
West Shore Gtd 4s Registered 2,000 ..... 106½
W'n N Y & Penn 1st 4,000 ..... 109¼
W'n N Y & Penn Inc 4,000 ..... 77⅛
W Va Cent & P 1st 10,000 ..... 110¾
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 5,000 55
10,000 ..... 54½
Total sales $2,197,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	170	...
Alton & Terre Haute	59	64
American District Tel	35	40
American T. & C	94	98
American Tobacco pf	104	107
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	10
Boston A. L. pf	104	105
Brunswick Co	¾	1½
Buffalo, R. & P	20	30
Buffalo, R. & P. pf	41	55
Bur., C. R. & N	80	...
Cedar F. & M	...	9
Central Pacific	15⅝	16½
Chicago & Alton	160	...
Chicago & Alton pf	170	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	100	102
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. P. pf	126½	127½
Col. Coal & I., Dev. pf	4½	40
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	...	98
Columbus & H. Coal	3	4
Col., H. V. & T. pf	58½	62
Commercial Cable	150	...
Consolidated Coal	33	...
Denver & Rio Grande	14	14½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	50	53
*D., S. S. & A	5⅝	6½
*D. S. S. & A. pf	10¾	12½
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	95½	97½
Erie Tel. & Tel	61	62
Evansville & Terre Haute	28½	30
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	⅛	⅜
G. B. & W. pf. t. r	...	⅜
Homestake	30¼	32
Houston & Texas	2½	3½
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	16½	...
Kanawha & Michigan	6½	7½
Keokuk & D. M	4½	6
Mich. Pen. Car. pf	59	62
Mexican Nat. ctfs	1½	1¾
Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	84	84½
N. C. & St. L	75	81
National Linseed Oil	22⅞	23
National Starch	5	7
National Starch 2d pf	40	50
New Cent. C	6	30
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	14	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	29	31
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Norfolk & Western pf	10	14
Northwestern Tel	109½	...
Ohio Southern	6	15
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon Improvement	5½	7
Oregon R & N	20	24
Oregon Short Line & U. N	8¾	10
Pennsylvania Coal	320	...
Peoria & East	9	11
Pittsburg & Western pf	27	30
P., F. W. & C	167	...
P., F. W. & C. sp	158	...
Quicksilver	2	8
Quicksilver pf	...	10¾
Rens. & Sar	180	...
Rio Grande West. pf	39	41
Rome, W. & O	118½	120½
St. J. & G. I	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	26	29
St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	91
St. Paul & Om. pf	120	124
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	113	116
Silver Bullion ctfs	67¾	68¼
Tol. A. & A.	35	40
Tol. & O. C. pf	75	77½
Tol. A. A. & N. M	¾	⅞
Tol., St. L. & K. C	9	10
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	17	22
United States Express	42	45
Utica & B. River	150	...
Virginia Midland	23	...
Wells Fargo Express	94	100
*Western Union Beef	10½	11½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	100⅝	102¼	99⅜	101	20,020
Am. Tobacco	89¾	91⅜	89¾	90	1,400
A., T. & S. F.	17⅞	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	3,330
Ark. C. Imp.	24½	24½	24½	24½	30
Chi. Gas	66⅜	66⅝	64⅜	65	6,746
C., R. I. & P.	76	76⅞	75¾	76¼	3,020
C., B. & Q.	85½	86⅜	85¼	85⅜	5,700
C.,M. & St. P.	76	76⅜	75⅜	75⅝	10,800
C. & N. W.	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅜	80
Dist. & C. F.	20⅝	21⅜	20½	21	2,990
Gen. Electric	31	32¼	30¾	31¼	360
L. & N.	54¾	55⅝	54⅜	54⅝	2,500
Manhattan	106⅞	106⅞	102⅜	103¼	1,110
Mo. Pacific	31⅝	32⅜	31¼	31⅝	2,090
N. Y. Central	100	100	100	100	10
N.Y., L. E. & W.	11½	11½	11¼	11¼	100
N. Y., O. & W.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	20
Pac. Mail	30¾	30¾	29½	29⅝	400
P. & R.	12¾	13⅝	12¾	13	3,640
Tenn. C. & I.	85	86¼	84¾	85¾	1,310
U. S. Cord.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	150
U. S. L. pf.	70¾	70¾	70¾	70⅞	120
Wabash pf.	20⅞	21	20⅞	21	90
West. Union	90¼	91	90¼	90¾	290
Total sales					72,376

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & O. 4½s	80¾	80¾	80¼	80½	$4,000
K. P. cn. cts.	80	80	80	80	3,000
K. C. 5s	84	84	84	84	5,000
Met. El. 1st	121½	121¾	121½	121⅝	5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	10,000
Total sales					$55,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.11	.11	.11	.11	1,000

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R

THIRD MORTGAGE

BONDHOLDERS.

The attempt of the Adams Committee to sacrifice all other classes of Northern Pacific securities, including the Third Mortgage Bonds, for the benefit of the Consols, and the means which they have taken to accomplish their ends, have produced the results which naturally follow attempted injustice. In a recent advertisement that Committee described the situation into which their management has led the Company in the following words:

"The complications in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company that have arisen from the appointment of separate Receivers by different Courts threaten the very existence of the property, and make it absolutely necessary that all bondholders should unite at once and by their strength and unity secure the consideration to which they are entitled."

This is a confession of failure by the Adams Committee, and in view of it we urge the holders of Third Mortgage Bonds to strengthen the hands of the only body organized for the protection of their interests, by following the policy indicated in Judge Lacombe's decision, **and deposit their bonds with this Committee, which "is unhampered by personal obligations to an adversary party."**

Judge Lacombe's decision is the third of the same nature granted in favor of this Committee, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of the counsel for the Trustee for the Adams Committee and for the Receivers.

Copies of the decision may be had on application.

Chas. B. Van Nostrand, Chairman,
Evans R. Dick,
Max Ruckgaber, Jr.,
Charlemagne Tower, Jr.,
Elihu Root, Counsel.
} Northern Pacific Third Mortgage Bondholders' Protective Committee

November 12, 1895.

John L. Nisbet, Secretary.
40 Wall St., New-York.

New-York, Nov. 4, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock

OF THE

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the third and fourth installments of
$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,
heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Third Installment on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts MUST be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
} Committee.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL ..... $1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

DIRECTORS.

August Belmont, John Kean,
H. W. Cannon, John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross, John G. Moore,
Hamilton Ellis, E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford, James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French, Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold, Edward Haines,
H. E. Higginbotham, John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton, R. T. Wilson.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of whom it may concern.

$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds. due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs., hypd.
$7,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds. due July, 1906, Jan'y, 1894, coupons on, (hypd.)
$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds. due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs., hypd.
$3,000 Escanaba Water Co. Bds., due Oct'r, 1906, Oct'r, 1895, coupons on, (hypd.)
$1,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds., due July, 1906, Jan'y, 1894, coupons on, (hypd.)
$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds. due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs., hypd.
$6,000 Portland (Mich.) Water Co. Bds., due Nov'r, 1909, Nov'r, 1895, coupons, (hypd.)
$1,000 Homer (N. Y.) Water Co. Bds., due July, 1894, coupon on, (hypd.)

Financial. | *Financial.*

Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
Central of Georgia Railway Company

Secured by Mortgage to Mercantile Trust Company of New-York.

INTEREST DUE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS, $16,500,000.

Subscriptions for the issue, $16,500,000 at 96 1-2 and accrued interest, will be received by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY UP TO AND INCLUDING TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1895, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Forms of application may be obtained from either of the undersigned.

Five per cent. to accompany bid, the balance to be paid on allotment.

Bonds will be ready for delivery about November 30, and temporary receipts will be issued pending completion of Bonds.

Application will be made at an early date to list these Bonds upon the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds may be registered at option of the holder.

The forms of the Consolidated Bonds and Mortgage have been prepared under the supervision of Messrs. Alexander & Green, Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and Mr. Henry Crawford.

Copies of the Mortgage securing these Bonds can be had upon application at the offices of the undersigned.

We are authorized by the officers of the Company to make the following statements:

"THE sale of the Railroad and other properties formerly belonging to the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia has been confirmed by the United States Courts.

The title thereto has been conveyed to the "CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY," which has operated the system from November 1, 1895.

The bonds run for 50 years, and are exempt from either State or Federal Taxes imposed on the Railroad Company. Principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness. Interest is payable in New-York City in May and November.

The total issue of the Consolidated Bonds is restricted by the Mortgage to $16,500,000, which can be increased to not exceeding $18,500,000 by issue of not more than $500,000 in any one fiscal year, exclusively for betterments and purchase of equipment for the railroads covered by the Mortgage.

The property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage embraces not only all the railroads, equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, interests in other railroads and steamers, stocks and bonds now owned, but also all such railroads, equipment, extensions, and other properties as may be hereafter at any time acquired.

The Consolidated Mortgage will be a lien upon all the following railroads, title to which is to be vested in the new Company, viz.:

A First Mortgage on Savannah & Western System	481 miles
A First Mortgage on Montgomery & Eufaula	80 "
A First Mortgage on Savannah & Atlantic	18 "
A Second Mortgage on Main Line, Savannah to Atlanta and Milledgeville Branch	314 "
A Second Mortgage on Mobile & Girard	124 "
A Second Mortgage on Macon & Northern	106 "
Total	1,123 miles

It will also be a lien upon leasehold estates for one hundred and one (101) years in the

South Western Railroad	332 miles
Augusta & Savannah Railroad	53 "
Total	385 miles

It will also be a lien upon the ownership and equity of the entire capital stock of the Ocean & New-England Steamship Companies, which own a fleet of nine steamships plying between New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia and Savannah, and own in the latter city over 300 acres of the most valuable terminal property, commanding 1¼ miles of river front, with extensive docks, warehouses, sheds, cotton compresses, and valuable dock property at Hoboken, New-Jersey.

It will also be a lien upon divers stocks and bonds described therein, whereby it controls as proprietary roads the Atlantic and West Point, Western of Alabama, Upson County, Wrightsville & Tennille, Louisville & Wadley, Sylvania & Talbotton Railroads, aggregating 309 miles.

The other liens upon portions of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage are as follows:

On Main Line, 5 per cent. First Mortgage	$7,000,000
On Mobile & Girard Division, 5 per cent. First Mortgage	1,000,000
On Macon & Northern Division, 5 per cent. First Mortgage	840,000
On Steamship and Railroad Stocks	4,880,000

The Consolidated Bonds will be the only fixed charge obligation covering the whole system and properties, and will be an absolute first lien upon 579 miles of railroad and its equipment, the leases of the South Western and Augusta & Savannah Roads, and the stock of the New-England Steamship Company.

The Central R. R. & Banking Company of Georgia was, for many years, the most prosperous and reliable dividend payer of Southern railroads. Its insolvency resulted from acquirement of extensions at heavy fixed charges. Where the roads so added have been retained in the system their ownership has been principally recognized by issue of income bonds ranking after the Consolidated issue.

During the receivership its physical condition has been vastly improved and its equipment increased and renewed. The new Company has no car trust or floating debt.

The fixed charges of interest and rentals have been reduced about 33⅓ per cent., and will hereafter be $1,804,000 per annum.

The surplus earnings of the system, as reported by the receivers, have been for year ending June 30th, 1895, $2,122,885.59, exclusive of expenditures on equipment and rails.

The operations of the past year were conducted under traffic conditions of extreme depression, and largely increased earnings are expected."

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Mercantile Trust Co.,
120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1895.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1880, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,590, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the Bay State Trust Company, No. 30 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President,
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President,
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President,
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President,
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the twelfth day of November, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the third day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1895.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,
No. 46 Cedar St., New-York City,
November 7th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Cotton Oil Company will be held at the principal office of the company, in the State of New-Jersey, the Refinery, near Guttenburg, in Union Township, Hudson County, on Thursday, the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The preferred and common stock transfer books of the company will be closed on Friday, the 15th day of November, 1895, at three o'clock P. M., and will remain closed until Friday, the 6th day of December, 1895, at ten o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. F. MUNRO, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO JUNCTION RAILWAYS AND UNION STOCK YARDS CO.
New-York, Oct. 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Co., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner of Green and Grand Streets, Jersey City, N. J., on Thur., the 14th day of Nov., 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The transfer books of the company will close at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 15, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Friday, Nov. 15, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM C. LANE, Secretary.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors,
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

Office of
The Board of Directors
American Express Company,
65 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 13, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the second day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 7th day of December, at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of January, 1896.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Ill., Nov. 6, 1895.

Notice.—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the Second day of December next to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 11th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 195 Adams St.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING Company, 207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 13, 1895.—Dividend No. 18.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Dec. 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed 12 M., Nov. 23, and opened at 9 A. M., Dec. 2.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.
59 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 13, 1895.—The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 15, 1895, to the morning of Dec. 3, 1895. W. L. HURBELL, Treas.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Moderate Speculation, with Prices Steadier.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Strong—Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The grain markets were influenced by the Western news, and closed higher, while trading was confined chiefly to local scalping and only a moderate speculative inquiry. Provisions were again firmer, but without activity. Cotton was active and unsettled, with a lower close. Coffee reacted and closed higher, with a fair trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	67 @	...
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¾@	23¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36¾@	36¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.90 @	...
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅛@	4⅜
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@	15½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	...
Copper, lake	11.50 @	...
Lead	3.10 @	...

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm at ⅝@⅞c advance, on better cables, free foreign buying, firmer West, and local covering; declined ¼@⅝c on realizing, closing firm at ¼@⅝c advance, with a light local trade....Spot was more active at ¼@½c advance; sales, 352,000 bushels, all for export, including 304,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1⅛c over December for New-York and 1⅝c over December for Duluth inspection; 40,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3c over December, free on board, afloat....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1½c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 1½c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3c over December, free on board....Clearances hence, 97,992 bushels; from Atlantic ports 118,896 bushels; receipts, 311,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 403,375 bushels; in the interior, 1,296,855 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm, closing at ⅛@⅜c advance, with the West and on local covering....Spot was held at ⅛@¼c advance, with demand very slow. Sales, 3,000 bushels No. 3 mixed and steamer mixed at 35c, elevator....Receipts, 47,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 285,541 bushels; in the interior, 324,500 bushels....Clearances hence 170,908 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 253,889 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without animation and closed steady at ⅛c advance, following corn and the West....Spot were in fair jobbing demand at firmer prices....Sales, 79,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½@24⅝c for 30,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23@23½c for 9,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23¾@23½c for 14,000 bushels; No. 3, 22⅜c for 6,000 bushels; rejected white, 21¾@22c; rejected mixed, 21⅜c for 7,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 24¼c; track mixed, 23½@24½c; track white, 24@28c, for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 128,600 bushels; exports, 22,715 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.		Close.
December	1,580,000	64	9-16@65 3-16	65
January	30,000	65	15-16@66¼	66
March	.....		@...	66¼
May	2,060,000		67⅛@68 1-16	67⅞
June	.....		@...	67⅞
July	.....		@...	67⅞
Total	3,670,000			

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	25,000	36¼@36¾	36⅜
December	105,000	35¼@35⅝	35⅜
January	65,000	35¾@35⅞	35½
May	105,000	35 13-16@36	36
Total	300,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	.....	@...	23½
December	10,000	23⅝@...	23⅝
May	.....	@...	25⅞
No. 2 white—			
November	20,000	24½@...	24½
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Market in buyers' favor, with demand very light, and only to supply immediate wants. Sales, 22,300 bbls, including 12,000 bbls City Mills, 5,100 bbls patents, 6,000 bbls clears, and 1,000 bbls extra, at quotations; 600 bbls bakers' at $3, 750 bbls Winter clear at $3.15@$3.25, 2,300 bbls straights at $3.40, 5,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.55@$3.70, and 300 bbls straights at $3.35....Arrivals, 11,144 bbls and 25,227 sacks; exports, 7,044 bbls and 515 bbls and 25,227 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,050 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@...
Supers	2.65@2.70
No. 2	2.85@3.00
No. 1	3.00@3.10
Clears	3.25@3.35
Straights	3.35@3.40
White wheat straights	3.40@3.50
Patents	3.60@3.65
Special brands	3.65@3.80
City patents	4.00@4.25
City clears	@4.00
City extras	3.10@3.20
City supers	2.90@3.00
City line	2.80@2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@...	$2.00@2.10
Supers	2.10@2.15	2.25@2.30
No. 2	2.25@2.30	@2.50
No. 1	2.50@2.65	3.00@3.10
Clears	2.65@2.80	2.90@3.15
Straights	3.15@3.30	3.40@3.50
Patents	3.25@3.40	3.40@3.55
Special brands	3.40@3.60	3.65@4.10

RYE FLOUR—Less active and easy. Sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@2.90; fancy, $3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and firmer at $1.85@$1.90 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 42c and 48c for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 44@48c; Western at 38@40c; feeding at 30@34c.

MALT—Neglected and nominal. We quote: Next year's delivery, Western, at 48@50c; two-rowed State at 50@51.85.

OATMEAL—Better demand at steady prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.30; cut, $3.20@$3.65; ground, $2.90@$3, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $4.50@$4.85.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here. State and Jersey quoted at about 42@44c; Western, 48c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and firm. We quote: Pearl hominy, $2.55; Sagamore, $2.55; Esmeralda, $2.50; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white, do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 100 grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½@70c; coarse meal, 71@75c; fine do, 80@90c.

BUCKWHEAT—Quiet and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 65@70c; middlings, 70@75c; sharps, 85@90c; rye feed, 70@75c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot, or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 65@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was nothing of material moment in grass seeds, the business narrow, even in a jobbing way....Clover, fair grades, quoted at $6@$6.75, and high grades at $7@$7.50 per 100 lb; timothy, fair grades, quoted at $3.75@$4, and high grades at $4.25@$5.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The speculative interest did not prevail yesterday, but it seemed ready to come in to support the current prices if necessary. There was, however, really no call for an effort that way, since but little new oil was on offer either for present or near future delivery. The rate of 30c for prime yellow, which was made yesterday for one or two limited quantities as an urgent necessity, represented the asking price for larger lots, which were offered from investors' hands, and beyond which there did not appear indications of an effort to strain it, although it was thought possible that the market might exceed it a trifle before the upward movement was finished. At the same time, there were signs yesterday that the higher prices offered for seed were attracting attention of planters near southern points, and that a little better supply was moving forward. But concerns Texas, materially increased supplies of seed to the mills cannot be expected at any price. Good off-grade yellow was firm at 29½c. Crude, in barrels at 24@25c; crude, in bulk, at the mills, at near coast points, had 20c bid. Sales here were 250 bbls prime and choice yellow in lots, at 30c, and 125 bbls good off-grade yellow at 29½c. LINSEED was steady in price and in moderate demand. American, 44c; boiled, 47c; Calcutta, at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in good jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c and racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; 52@52½c quoted for city. COCOANUT OIL was held firmly, with 6c asked for Cochin; Ceylon at 5¼c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 13.—Oil opened and lowest, 150; highest and closed, 155. Standard's price, 142.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a further slight upward movement, pork gaining 10@12½c, lard 5 points on late options, and bacon 5@7½ points. The receipts of hogs at the West were large, or 87,000 head, but they were 50,000 head less than at the same time last year, and that fact was probably the main reason for the firmness. The consumption of pure lard was no doubt increasing, while in it there was also a steady, fair, although not active, export movement, especially to the Continent. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 41,000 head.

LARD—The West was firm, especially for January and May options, for which there was 5 points advance, while November and December were about as at the close of Tuesday, with fairly active export movements, however restricted the speculation. November closed at $5.45 bid; December was at $5.50@5.52½, closing at $5.50 bid; January at $5.60@5.65, closing at $5.65; May at $5.82½@$5.87½, closing at $5.87½ asked. Here there was a little demand from the local refiners, and 250 tcs cash taken at $5.90; also 2 tanks at $5.87½. City steam was firm at $5.60, with sales of 70 tcs. November option quoted at $5.90 asked. Refined was in steady, fair demand from the Continent; quotation, $6.30; South American, $6.65; compound at $4.50@$4.87½, as to quality.

PORK—There was an advance of 10@12½c at the West, and some little firmness, with a good distributing business, but dull speculation. November closed at $8.15; December at $8.25, nominal; January was at $9.06@$9.20, closing at $9.17½; May at $9.42½@$9.55, closing at $9.55. Here there was a moderate export demand, with sales of 200 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $10.75@$11.25; short clear, $10.75@$12.25.

BACON—There was an advance of 5 points on short ribs at the West, and a fairly active distributing business in meats generally. Short ribs for November closed at 4.40c, nominal; January was at 4.57½c bid to 4.62½c, closing at 4.62½c; May at 4.82½c to 4.87½c, closing at 4.87½c asked.

CUTMEATS—There was a light offering of city meats, as the cutters had largely sold accumulations when prices were higher. Dull demands just now keep prices easy. Sale of 25 bxs clear bellies at 5⅝c. City-pickled shoulders, 5⅜@6c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 5¾c; 10 lb average, 6¾@6c; pickled hams at 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies at 5¾c. Western Meats—Western prices: Green hams, 16 lb, 6¾c; 14 lb, 7¼c; 12 lb, 7⅝c; sweet pickled hams, 16 lb, 8¼c.

BEEF—Was slow and easy in price. Recent sales of 500 tcs and 300 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tirces, $17@$19 for best grades and $15 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—At the West range from $12.75 to $14, covering as well some asking prices. Here $14@$14.50 quoted.

HOGS—Receipts at the West, 87,886 head; same time last year, 138,058 head. Chicago—Receipts, 43,000 head; steady to a shade higher; $3.46@$3.80; left over 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,880 head; active; $3.10@$3.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,522 head; steady; $3.10@$3.75. Omaha—Receipts, 5,200 head; slow bidding, lower; $3.35@$3.50. Pittsburg—light average active; other average steady; $3.75@$3.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 7,484 head; $3.40@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.80@$3.65. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.65@$3.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.85. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5½c for 140 lb, and 5¾c for pigs.

TALLOW.—There was not much city, in hhds, on offer, as a good deal latterly had been put in tierces for special trades, and while wants of the soap trade were dull, yet the market was steady at 4¼c, in hhds, while 4¼c was bid and declined for special lots, Of country made, sales of 75,000 lb in lots at 4@4¾c, as to quality. At Chicago sale of 500 tcs, edible at 4½c, which is the price of packers' grade there, and indicates the prostrated condition of the compound lard business.

STEARINE.—Of oleostearine there were 50,000 lb, taken at 5¾c, which represented the best trading price, while wants of the local refiners were small, while, of course, there was no prospect of demand from the West, with its home markets showing sellers at 5¾c. For lard, stearine a nominal market at 6¼c for Western. Of grease stearine recent sales of 1,500 tcs at 3⅞c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and firmer, with Europe and on local coverings; closing steady at 15@25 points' advance. Havre was steady at ¼@¾f advance, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices, to ⅝ pfennig gain....Spot Rio was easy and quiet. No. 7 quoted at 15⅝@15¾c. Sales, 9,000 bags, No. 6 to 8, at 14¾c, cost and freight, and 3,000 bags Maracaibo, on private terms.....Opening Call—11 A. M.—March, 500 bags at 14.10c; May, 250 bags at 13.65c. Total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close.—November, 500 bags at 14.60c; December, 750 bags at 14.40c, 1,000 bags at 14.45c, 1,000 bags at 14.50, 1,000 bags at 14.55, 500 bags at 14.50c; January, 500 bags at 14.25, 250 bags at 14.40; February, 250 bags at 14.15c; March, 500 bags at 14.10c, 750 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14.00c, 1,250 bags at 14.15c, 500 bags at 14.10c; May, 1,250 bags at 13.60c, 1,000 at 13.60c, 250 bags at 13.65c, 750 bags at 13.70c; July, 500 bags at 13.05c; total, 12,750 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for December; 35 points paid to exchange 250 bags March for December; 10 points paid to exchange 250 bags January for December; total for day, 15,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.40@14.45	12.70@12.75
February	14.30@14.35	12.30@12.40
March	14.10@14.15	12.10@12.15
April	13.85@13.95	11.85@11.95
May	13.65@13.70	11.75@11.85
June	13.35@13.45	@...
July	13.10@13.20	@...
August	12.90@13.00	@...
September	12.70@12.80	11.40@11.55
November	14.55@14.65	13.85@13.95
December	14.50@14.55	13.20@13.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	291,204
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,562
Total stock in New-York to-day	282,642
Total stock in Baltimore	34,289
Deliveries yesterday	4,064—29,575
Total stock in New-Orleans	56,571
Deliveries yesterday	552—56,019
	85,594
Total stock in United States	368,236
Afloat from Rio per steam to Nov. 12	127,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Nov. 12	12,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Nov. 12	48,000
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 31	8,000
	195,000
Total	593,236
Same time in 1894	498,730

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean ..... 15⅝@15½

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7		No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.80 above No. 7		No. 6..1.60 above No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..1

lb, at $4.25. S. W. SHERMAN—74 Illinois steers, 1,230 lb, at $4.37½. S. JUDD & CO.—2 bulls, 725 lb, at $2; 2 do, 730 lb, at $2; 4 cows, 900 lb, at $1.25; 22 do, 782 lb, at $1.15; 15 do, 764 lb, at $1.15; 3 do, 727 lb, at $1.15. J. DUCEY—2 oxen, 1,760 lb, at $3.85; 2 do, 1,615 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 1,250 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 1,490 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 1,090 lb, at $2.05; 2 bulls, 840 lb, at $2.15; 1 do, 750 lb, at $2.10; 2 cows, 978 to 1,000 lb, at $2.50; 7 do, 860 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 1,280 lb, at $2; 23 do, 807 lb, at $1.17½; 28 do, 765 lb, at $1.17½; 2 do, at $8 head. 1 do at $7.50. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 885 lb, at $2.15; 2 do, 835 lb, at $2.10; 15 cows, 840 lb, at $1.75; 5 do, 916 lb, at $1.25; 18 do, at $8.50 each; 14 do at $8. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—1 bull, 1,420 lb, at $2.70; 2 do, 1,025 lb, at $2.25; 10 do, 793 lb, at $2.05; 1 do, 640 lb, at $2; 20 cows, 841 lb, at $1.45; 1 do, 840 lb, at $1.50; 1 do, for $9; 69 do, at $8.50 head; 16 do at $8; 20 do at $7.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 bull, 930 lb, at $2.25; 6 do, 724 lb, at $2; 4 do, 737 lb, at $2; 11 cows, 814 lb, at $1.20. J. G. CURTIS—2 oxen, 1,407 lb, at $2.75; 2 do, 1,490 lb, at $2.25; 4 cows at $10 head.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 140 head, of which 102 head were on sale. There was a healthy, active demand for all desirable stock offered at strong last week's prices; ordinary to choice milkers sold at $25@$50 head. Fancy extra cows at $55@$57.50, respectively.—SALES.—D. McELWEE—10 fresh cows, calves included, at $30@$50 head; 1 do for $57.50. J. G. CURTIS—5 fresh cows at $30@$50 head. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—15 cows, calves included, at $25@$41. J. DUCEY—2 cows, calves included, at $25@$40, respectively.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,096 head, of which 1,048 head were on sale. There was a lively trade in all sorts of calves at full Monday's prices for grassers, while veals, quality considered, were 25c higher. All the stock weighed, common and medium grades were exceptionally strong, but shippers need to use caution in buying for future delivery, as a little oversupply will send prices back to last week's figures; poor to prime veals sold at $5@$8 100 lb; culls at $4 fed calves at $3.50@$4; grassers at $2.75@$3.25; a bunch of Western-fed calves at $3.75. Dressed calves ½@1c higher; city-dressed veals sold at 8½@11½c lb, and choice carcasses up to 12c; country-dressed at 7½@10½c; little calves at 5@7c, and dressed grassers and buttermilks at 4½@6c. A few coarse do going as low as 4c.—SALES.—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—29 veals, 148 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 6 do, 165 lb, at $8; 5 do, 132 lb, at $7.75; 18 do, 139 lb, at $7.50; 8 do, 131 lb, at $6; 2 do, 170 lb, at $5; 3 do, 97 lb, at $5.50 grassers, 250 lb, at $3.25; 32 do 265 lb, at $3; 3 do, 213 lb, at $3; 4 yearlings, 420 lb, at $2.50. J. CURTIS—11 veals, 147 lb, at $8; 4 do, 159 lb, at $7.75; 33 do, 189 lb, at $7.75; 1 do, 192 lb, at $6; 9 do, 115 lb, at $6; 9 do, 90 lb, at $5. G. DILLENBACK—3 veals, 121 lb, at $8; 40 do, 139 lb, at $7.75; 27 do, 137 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 115 lb, at $6.50; 11 do, 134 lb, at $5; 8 do, 167 lb, at $4.50; 10 grassers, 215 lb, at $3.25; 20 grassers and yearlings, 277 lb, at $2.85; 31 Western calves, 282 lb, at $3?5; 19 yearlings, 397 lb, at $2.50; 3 do, 343 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—7 veals, 144 lb, at $8; 7 do, 150 lb, at $8; 1 do, 90 lb, at $7.75; 19 do, 138 lb, at $7.50; 10 do, 134 lb, at $7; 8 do, 98 lb, at $6.50; 4 do, 157 lb, at $6; 5 do, 94 lb, at $5; 4 grassers, 204 lb, at $3.25; 8 fed calves, 255 lb, at $3.50; 1 yearling, 430 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—2 veals, 148 lb, at $8; 19 do, 134 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 127 lb, at $7; 1 do, 100 lb, at $5; 5 do, 80 lb, at $4; 1 fed calf, 300 lb, at $4.25; 11 grassers, 166 lb, at $3.25; 2 yearlings, 505 lb, at $2.50. J. P. NELSON—5 veals, 166 lb, at $8; 14 do, 143 lb, at $7.75; 1 do, 130 lb, at $7.50; 7 do, 120 lb, at $6; 2 do, 94 lb, at $5.50; 3 grassers, 193 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 260 lb, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—43 veals, 140 lb, at $8; 42 do, 129 lb, at $7.75; 7 do, 106 lb, at $5.50; 2 do, 110 lb, at $5; 8 fed calves, 219 lb, at $3.50; 21 grassers, 256 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 265 lb, at $3. NEWTON & CO.—4 veals, 122 lb, at $7; 4 do, 142 lb, at $7. 2 grassers, 170 lb, at $3.25. S. SANDERS—88 veals, 189 lb, at $8; 4 do, 125 lb, at $7.75; 2 do, 127 lb, at $7.75; 1 do, 120 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 147 lb, at $5; 3 grassers, 217 lb, at $3. M. COLLINS—22 veals, 183 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 90 lb, at $6.50; 22 grassers, 244 lb, at $3.25; 17 do, 251 lb, at $3.25; 5 do, 241 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—13 veals, 142 lb, at $8; 14 yearlings, 458 lb, at $2.62½; 18 do, 570 lb, at $2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 49 cars, or 10,360 head; 10 cars direct to butchers, and 39 cars for the market; making, with 2½ cars held over yesterday, 41½ cars on sale. The moderate offerings and continued favorable weather gave an elastic feeling to trade this morning, and, at an advance of 10@25c, the offerings went to the scales rapidly, and a good clearance of the pens was easily effected; poor to choice sheep sold at $1.50@$3.40 100 lb; very common to choice lambs at $3.50@$4.62½; 25 head at $4.75; mixed stock at $2.25@$3.37½; no Canada lambs offered. Dressed mutton firm at 3½@6c lb, and dressed lambs in more active demand at 5½@8c.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—10 State lambs, 89 lb average, at $4.62½ 100 lb; 39 do, 87 lb, at $4.62½; 48 do, 77 lb, at $4.60; 32 do, 72 lb, at $4.50; 6 do, 63 lb, at $4.37½; 106 do, 61 lb, at $4; 15 do, 66 lb, at $3.50; 113 do, 56 lb, at $3.75; 211 Western do, 69 lb, at $4.35; 210 do, 65 lb, at $4.25; 1,125 State lambs, few sheep, 61 lb, at $3.90; 51 State sheep, 100 lb, at $3.12½; 33 do, 107 lb, at $3; 22 do, 105 lb, at $2.62½; 22 do, 116 lb, at $2.50; 19 do, 86 lb, at $2.37½; 19 do, 93 lb, at $2.25; 139 do, 68 lb, at $2.15; 13 do, 94 lb, at $2; 18 do, 66 lb, at $1.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—206 Michigan lambs, 76 lb, at $4.62½; 25 State do, 71 lb, at $4.50; 126 do, 77 lb, at $4.50. 3 State sheep, 93 lb, at $2. S. JUDD & CO.—184 State lambs, 73 lb, at $4.50; 54 do, 59 lb, at $4; 21 do, 61 lb, at $4.12½; 203 Ohio do, 71 lb, at $4.37½; 367 Ohio sheep, 83 lb, at $3.37½; 96 do, 99 lb at $2.50; 177 Kentucky do, 99 lb, at $2.85; 86 State do, 101 lb, at $3.12½; 3 do, 147 lb, at $3; 87 do, 101 lb, at $2.75; 131 do, 103 lb, at $2.50; 32 do, 86 lb, at $2.45. S. SANDERS—171 State lambs, 78 lb, at $4.50; 120 do, 70 lb, at $4.37½; 67 do, 67 lb, at $4.37½; 65 do, 78 lb, at $4.25; 12 do, 56 lb, at $3; 209 Pennsylvania do, 71 lb, at $4.30; 122 Pennsylvania sheep, (few lambs,) 90 lb, at $3; 18 do, 104 lb, at $2.50; 90 State sheep, 100 lb, at $3.25; 106 do, 83 lb, at $3; 79 do, 80 lb, at $2.50. J. G. CURTIS—25 State lambs, 87 lb, at $4.75; 95 do, 74 lb, at $4.60; 30 do, 71 lb, at $4.55; 21 do, 80 lb, at $4.50; 119 do, 71 lb, at $4.42½; 48 do, 64 lb, at $4.30; 17 do, 57 lb, at $4; 2 State sheep, 110 lb, at $3; 13 do, 103 lb, at $2.75; 23 do, 82 lb, at $1.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—46 State lambs, 78 lb, at $4.50; 62 do, 67 lb, at $4.12½; 153 do, 63 lb, at $4; 26 do, 59 lb, at $4; 79 State sheep, 119 lb, at $3; 34 do, 99 lb, at $2.50; 40 do, 104 lb, at $2.25 135 do, 74 lb, at $2.25. HUNGTON—130 State larabs 65 lb, at $4.37½; 70 State sheep and lambs, 81 lb, at $3.37½; 73 State sheep, (few lambs,) 100 lb, at $2.90; 29 do, 87 lb, at $2.25. J. H. WILKERSON—10 Kentucky lambs, 128 lb, at $3.40; 9 do, 107 lb, at $3.25; 107 do, 108 lb, at $2.80; 187 do, 94 lb, at $2.62½; 120 Ohio do, 97 lb, at $2.87½; 249 do, 75 lb, at $2.40. M. COLLINS—70 Pennsylvania lambs, 71 lb, at $4.12½; 81 do, 60 lb, at $3.87½; 15 do, 61 lb, at $3.75; 30 do, 64 lb, at $3.75; 40 Pennsylvania sheep, 100 lb, at $2.50; 66 do, 98 lb, at $2.50; 80 do, 104 lb, at $2.50; 13 do, 98 lb, at $2.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—110 Indiana lambs, 77 lb, at $4.50; 116 do, 69 lb, at $4.37½; 99 do, 68 lb, at $4.25; 20 do, 50 lb, at $3.50; 152 State do, 68 lb, at $4.25; 30 State sheep, 98 lb, at $3; 17 do, 111 lb, at $2.75; 42 Indiana do, 103 lb, at $3; 21 do, 98 lb, at $2.75; 35 do, 96 lb, at $2.50. NEWTON & CO.—126 State lambs, 70 lb, at $4.37½; 11 do, 76 lb, at $4.25; 153 Virginia do, 70 lb, at $4.10; 66 State sheep, 105 lb, at $2.87½; 16 do, 71 lb, at $2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 60 cars, or 9,719 head, including 301 head for the market. Feeling a trifle firmer, and good heavy to light hogs are quoted at $4@$4.30 100 lb. Country-dressed steady at 4@6½c lb, for extreme weights.—SALES.—S. SANDERS—637 State pigs, 91 lb average, at $4.25 100 lb; 9 State hogs, 145 lb, at $4.25; 4 do, 125 lb, at $4.25. M. COLLINS—18 State hogs, 160 lb, at $4.26. HUME & MULLEN—2 State hogs, 135 lb, at $4.25; 2 rough do, 395 lb at $3.25. HALLENBECK—8 State hogs, 160 lb, at $4.15. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—7 State hogs, 138 lb, at $4.30. J. G. CURTIS—10 State hogs, 221 lb, at $4.05. AUSTIN BROTHERS—86 State hogs, 176 lb, at $4.25.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 946 head; total for week thus far, 8,602 head; for same time last week, 8,998 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 400 head; on sale, 40 head; market opened quiet and unchanged; closed steady; export bulls, $2.75@$3; fair to good butchers' cows, $2.25@$2.35. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 10,720 head; total for week thus far, 24,240 head; for same time last week, 38,550 head; consigned through, 2,850 head; to New-York, 3,300 head; on sale, 9,000 head; market opened active and higher; closed steady and firm; Yorkers, $3.90@$3.95; mixed packers, $3.85@$3.90; medium, $3.85@$3.90; pigs, $3.90@$4; roughs, $3.25@$3.40; stags, $2.50@$3.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 8,000 head; total for week thus far, 67,600 head; for same time last week, 36,800 head; consigned through, 600 head; to New-York, 2,800 head; on sale, 8,400 head market opened active and 10c higher for lambs, and steady for sheep; closed firm; all sold; prime lambs, $4.10@$4.25; good to choice, $3.85@$4; fair to good, $3.60@$3.75; culls and common, $2.75@$3.25; Canada lambs, $4.10@$4.35; mixed sheep, $2.85@$2.75; extra, $2.85@$3; culls to fair, $1.25@$2.25; export sheep, $3.25@$3.50.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts very light to-day, and market steady at unchanged prices; prime, $4.30@$4.50; good, $4.05@$4.25; good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.50@$2; fresh cows and springers, $16@$40; feeders, $3.25@$3.80; heifers, $2.25@$3.25. Hogs—Receipts fair; about 12 cars on sale; the market ruled active on prime grades while steady on others; prime light, $3.85@$3.95; mediums, $3.80@$3.85; heavy hogs, $3.70@$3.80; common to fair Yorkers, $3.60@$3.70; roughs, $3@$3.50. Sheep—Supply only fair, and demand fair; market strong at unchanged prices; extras, $2.80@$3, good, $2.90@$2.50; fair, $1.40@$2.10; common, 50c@$1; lambs, $2.24@$4.25; veal calves, $5@$6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 16,000 head; market steady; heavy, $3.50@$3.67½; medium, $3.45@$3.60; light, $3.35@$3.50; pigs, $3@$3.45. Cattle—Receipts, 5,000 head; market steady; native steers, best, $4@$4.20; fair to good, $3.20@$4; cows and heifers, best, $2.40@$3; fair to good, $1.80@$2.40; bulls, $1.50@$2.40; stockers and feeders, $2.50@$3.55; calves, $4@$6; Texas and Western steers, $2.40@$3.70. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head; market slow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,529 head; market active and prices unchanged; native steers, $3.90@$4.15; Texas steers, $2.50@$3.45; cows, $1.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,845 head; market active and 5c higher; heavy, $3.40@$3.75; mixed, $3.10@$3.60; light, $3.30@$3.65. Sheep—Receipts, 1,764 head; market dull and prices shade lower; native sheep, $1.75@$3.15; Western sheep, $2.95; lambs, $4.25@$4.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—The arrivals of cattle today were moderate, and under a good demand prices were firm. Stockers and feeders were in strong demand. The packers and shippers were again urgent buyers of hogs to-day, and prices were firm. The supply was ample, some being carried over from yesterday. Sheep and lambs were strong, owing to diminishing supplies.

CATTLE—Receipts, 16,500 head; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,450 lb, $3.10@$3.80; feeders, 900 to 1,250 lb, $3.20@$3.85; stockers, 450 to 900 lb, $2.25@$3.20; bulls, choice to extra, $2.75@$3.35; calves, common to fair, $3@$4.75; Texas steers, $2.60@$3.40; Western range steers, $2.75@$3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 45,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.60@$3.80; common to choice mixed, $3.50@$3.80; choice assorted, $3.65@$3.77½; light, $3.45@$3.77½; pigs, $2.35@$3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.75@$3.50; lambs, $2.50@$4.50.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Flour—Local jobbers were well stocked up for near wants, and there was very little demand; holders were generally anxious to sell and prices favored buyers. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Buckwheat flour steady, but demand is light at $1.50@$1.60 per 100 lb for new. Wheat—Market ruled firm under light offerings and bullish speculation in the West, and prices advanced ½c up to the close on call; export demand, however, continued light; No. 2 red, November, 68@68¼c; December, 67@67¼c; January, 68@68¼c; February, 69@69¼c. Corn—Market ruled firm under light offerings here and in the West, but there was no quotable advance in anything except the November option, which was held higher; a steady inquiry prevailed for export, but bids were mostly too low for business; local carlots were in small supply and quiet; No. 2 mixed, November, 35@36¼c; December, 34¼@34¾c; January and February, 34@34½c. Oats—Market for carlots was dull and ¼c lower, with free offerings; futures were inactive and nominally unchanged; No. 2 white, November, 24½@25c; December, 24¾@25c; January, 25@25¼c; February, 25@25½c. Sugar—Refined steady and in fair demand. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,700 bbls and 19,800 sacks; wheat, 3,500 bushels; corn, 32,600 bushels; oats, 30,300 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels; corn, 40,300 bushels; oats, 31,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—Spring wheat quiet; steady; No. 1 hard, spot, old, closed 65¾c; do, new, 64c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62¾c; No. 1 Northern, 63¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 61½c; No. 2 Northern, spot, 61c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 59½c. Winter wheat dull; closing No. 2 red, 67@68c; stores 2 cars No. 2 white, track sold 68c. Corn steady; fair demand; No. 2 yellow, old, 36½c; do, new, 35c; No. 3 yellow, old, 36c; do, new, 34c; No. 2 corn, old, 35c; do, new, 33½c; No. 3 corn, new, 32¾@33c, track; No. 3 yellow and No. 2 corn, 34½c, store. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 4 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20c, track. Barley—Lower-priced stuff is well cleaned up, and the market seems to be getting in a better position; fancy held 45@47c; good to choice, 38@42c. Rye lower; 2 cars No. 2 sold 41c, on track; 42c asked, store. Flour steady unchanged. Millfeed quiet; weak; unchanged. Canal Freights—Boats scarce; rates strong; wheat, 3c; corn, 2¾c; oats, 2c; barley, 2¼c; mixed, 2½c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 42,000 bbls; wheat, 636,000 bushels; corn, 150,000 bushels; barley, 147,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 96,500 bushels; corn, 33,500 bushels; oats, 47,000 bushels; barley, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 76,000 bbls; wheat, 321,000 bushels; corn, 118,000 bushels; oats, 108,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Wheat opened firm, and prices advanced ½c under the influence of a fair export demand. May opened at 61¾c, advanced to 62c, and closed at 61¾c, with December ranging 4¼c below. Sample wheat firm and ½c higher, under a brisk demand from millers. No. 1 Northern, 58½c; No. 2 Northern, 57½@58c; No. 2 Spring, 57¼c. Barley in store nominal, with 26c asked for No. 2, seller November, and 37½c December. Corn firmer, under a fair local and shipping demand; No. 3 yellow, 29c. Oats ¼c higher, and held firmly; offerings were moderate; No. 2 white, 20¾@20½c; No. 3 do, 19@20c. Rye ½c higher, and in firm demand from shippers; No. 1, 37½c; No. 2, 36c. Flour dull and unchanged. Millstuffs dull on the basis of $9.75@$10 for sacked bran. Provisions steady; mess pork, $8.05 cash, and $9.10 January. Prime steam lard, $5.45 cash, and $5.60 January. Receipts—Flour, 10,400 bbls; wheat, 46,150 bushels; corn, 2,500 bushels; oats, 39,000 bushels; barley, 43,200 bushels; rye, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,972 bbls; wheat, 24,700 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; barley, 6,800 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 13.—The advance in wheat yesterday was held to-day, and ½c more added. When it developed that Minneapolis millers were paying ¾c premium over December price for cash wheat the market advanced, and for a time led Chicago. December closed yesterday at 52¾c, opened this morning at 52¾c, and advanced to 53¼@53⅝c, closing at 53@53⅛c. May opened at 57c and closed at 57½c, the high point of the session being 57¾c. To-day's cash wheat market showed unusual firmness to-day. Buyers bid ¾c premium for No. 1 Northern, and No. 2 Northern sold at December price. Receipts, 526 cars; shipments, 173 cars. On track—No. 1 hard, 55¾c; No. 1 Northern, 53⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 52¼c. Corn—Offerings fair, with trade of a narrow character. Sales moderate, at 23¼@23½c for No. 3. Oats—There was an easy market at low prices; No. 3 white, 16½c, with No. 3 selling at 15¾@16¼c. Flour firmer, at $3.10@$3.80 for patents, and $2@$2.60 for bakers'. Production, 47,000 bbls; shipments, 40,750 bbls. Millstuffs—There was nothing new to report in the bran and shorts market; very little doing. Bran in bulk, $8; shorts, same price; middlings, $10.25.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 1,905 bbls; shipments, 6,039 bbls. Bran unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 87,136 bushels; shipments, 18,210 bushels; November, 57¾c; December, 57¾c; May, 62¾c. Corn higher; receipts, 471,175 bushels; shipments, 45,470 bushels; November, 25¼c; December, 25c; May, 26¾@26¾c. Oats firmer; receipts, 18,700 bushels; shipments, 8,045 bushels; November, 17¾c; December, 18c; May, 20¾c. Eggs strong at 17c for fresh. Pork—Standard mess, $8.50@$8.62½. Lard—Prime steam, $5.42½; choice, $5.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 5¼c; clear ribs, 5¼c; short clear, 5¾c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; ribs, 4.70c; clear, 4.85c. High wines steady at $1.22. Whisky—Prices unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¼c; 2 lb, 4¾c; 2¼ lb, 5½c; iron ties, 75c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady; sales, 100 tons corroded and 5 cars chemical, at $3. Spelter dull at 3.50c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 13.—Flour—Market dull, firm; Winter patent, $3.30@$3.60; Spring patent, $3.50 @$3.75; rye flour, $2.65@$2.75. Wheat—Demand fair, market quiet; No. 2 red on track, 67c. Corn—Market quiet; yellow car, 28c; No. 3 yellow, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 3 do, 28c; rejected white, 29c. State quiet; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 21c. Pork—Market steady; mess, $8.75; clear mess, $10.25; family, $10.25. Lard firmer; steam leaf, 6½c; kettle lard, 6½c; prime steam, 5.42½@ 5.50c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short rib, sides, 5¼c; loose short clear, sides, 5¾c; boxed extra short, 5¾c; boxed extra short clear, 6c. Dry-salted meats firmer; quiet; loose shoulders, 4½c; loose short ribs, 4¾c; loose short clear, sides, 5c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs active; fresh nearby, 16@17c. Whisky firmer; quiet; sales, 563 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Nov. 13.—Wheat went up ½c to-day, and was fairly active, shippers taking about a quarter of a million bushels. Receipts of all kinds of grain were large. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 55½c; No. 3, 55½c; December, 55¼c; May, 60c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54¼c; November, 54¼c; December, 54½c; May, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51¾@50¼c; No. 3 Spring, 50@ 45c; rejected, 46¼@37½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 55¼c; No. 1 Northern, 54½c. Receipts, 220,092 bushels; shipments, 427,743 bushels.

PEORIA, Nov. 13.—Corn—Receipts, 43,500 bushels; shipments, 4,500 bushels; market steady; No. 2, 25½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 3 new, 27¼c; No. 4 new, 27c. Oats—Receipts, 78,750 bushels; shipments, 71,250 bushels; market firmer; No. 2 white, 18½@19c; No. 3 white, 17¼@17¾c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; dull and unchanged. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess dull at 75s; prime mess dull at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, easy at 56s 3d; do, medium, easy at 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about steady at 49s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 37s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 31s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 28s 6d. Shoulders —About 12 to 18 lb, firm at 30s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 28s 9d. Cheese—American, finest, white, steady at 44s 6d for September make and steady at 46s for colored. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 30s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 9d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter dull at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 7s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, steady at 3s 5¾d; November easy at 3s 5½d; December easy at 3s 5¼d; January easy at 3s 5¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast dull at 45@55s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 30-64@4 30-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 29-64@4 30-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 30-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 32-64d, sellers; April and May delivery, 4 33-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 34-64d, buyers; June and July delivery, 4 35-64@4 36-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 4 36-64@4 37-64d, sellers; August and September delivery, 4 36-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There was a fair attendance of English and French buyers at the sale of low wools to-day. The offerings comprised 9,000 bales. The demand was very indifferent, owing to the firmness of the holders, and much wool has been held over. There was a decline in prices of from ½d to 1d; 6,800 bales Persian was sold at 10¾d; 1,400 bales of Awassi and Karadi at 25¾d, and 1,100 bales of sundries at 26¾d.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 13.—The Guardian, in its commercial article, says: "The Washington cotton report has had the effect to bring about a generally easier feeling, though the positions of producers have caused much irregularity, and transactions are only possible when eager buyers meet anxious sellers. Merchants prefer to remain quiet and watch developments. There has been some inquiry from India and a little trade in a few lines with China has been booked at lower prices. Business elsewhere has been generally in small quantities, where the lower offers have proved acceptable. Yarns have been lower and the transactions small."

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 13.—Cotton steady; good middling, 8 7-16c; middling, 8 5-16c; low middling, 7 13-16c; good ordinary, 7½c; net receipts, 12,759 bales; gross receipts, 15,078 bales; exports, to the Continent, 7,758 bales; coastwise, 3,527 bales; sales, 7,600 bales; stock, 338,265 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 13.—Cotton dull and easy; middling, 8 3-16c; low middling, 7 15-16c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 3,860 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,617 bales; sales, none; stock, 90,880 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8¼c; low middling, 7¾c; good ordinary, 7½c; net and gross receipts, 6,108 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; stock, 126,551 bales.

PARDON ASKED FOR A BANK WRECKER

Gov. Morton to Consider Case of McCredie, Accomplice of Cashier Dann.

BUFFALO, Nov. 13.—A petition for the pardon of William N. McCredie, who is serving a five years' sentence in the Erie County Penitentiary for complicity in wrecking the Buffalo National Savings Bank, has been forwarded to Gov. Morton. McCredie was teller of the bank. Cashier Edward S. Dann stole over $400,000. He died suddenly before his case came to trial.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF LAND ABOVE THE HARLEM.

Part of the Morris Estate Disposed Of —Long List of Auction Offerings for To-day.

The most important of recent sales in the district above the Harlem River was made yesterday by Mr. J. Clarence Davies. He sold for Fordham Morris, representing Lewis G. Morris, to Ephraim B. Levy, a plot containing about 250 lots on Morris Heights, part of the Morris estate, at about $200,000. The property is on Sedgwick, Undercliff, Montgomery, and Lees Avenues, between One Hundred and Seventy-sixth and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Streets. It is opposite the grounds of Hugh N. Camp, near the Morris Dock Station, and just north of the Washington Bridge. It overlooks the Harlem River and the new speedway about opposite Fort George. The Berkeley Oval and University Heights are near by. Mr. Levy, the purchaser, is a well-known operator in this kind of property. He will lay out the unopened streets and avenues on the plot and cut up the property into villa sites and building lots. When this is done other improvements will follow. The property has been in the possession of the Morris family for more than 200 years.

Mr. James F. Flynn has sold, for Gertrude R. Waldo, who was a Miss Rhinelander, to Henry Hachemeister, Vice President and Treasurer of the George Ringler Brewing Company, the plot of land with improvements and the water front on the east side of Avenue A, extending from Ninety-first to Ninety-second Street, adjoining the Astoria Ferry. The price paid was over $90,000. The building on the land is a two-story brick one, formerly used as a carhouse.

Mr. J. L. Buttenweiser has sold, to Leo Hutter, the two four-story dwellings 253 and 235 East Seventy-seventh Street, with 12.6 by 60 by 100, at about $14,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. John T. Boyd sold, under foreclosure, at $27,550, to Isabella Wilson, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 519 East Eleventh Street, north side, 245.6 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 103.3.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, to W. H. A. Rubino, at $14,500, the five-story brick tenement 620 East Sixteenth Street, 25 by 103.3, and to George H. Warren, at $32,500 each, the two four-story brownstone flats, with stores, 924 and 926 Sixth Avenue, each 25 by 75.

The sales at auction set down for today, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., partition sale, Moses Herrman, referee, southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 99.11 by 70; also 104 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 14 by 99.11, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 207 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 105 feet east of Third Avenue, 25 by 102.2½, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank W. Arnold, referee, southwest corner of Boulevard and Eighty-fifth Street, 102.5 by 100.10 by 102.2 by 93.7½, four five-story brick and stone flats, with store in corner of one. Due on judgment, $19,790; on prior mortgage, $110,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, trustee's sale, 16, 17, and 18 State Street, southeast corner of Pearl Street, 34.3 by, 76.6 by 79.7½, four-story brick building; also 241 South Street, northeast corner of Pike Slip, 26 by 60, four-story brick building.

By Philip A. Smyth, auction sale, 207 West Tenth Street, north side, 118.9 feet east of Bleecker Street, 18.9 by 90, two and one-half story brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, lot 25 by 100.10, extending from One Hundred and Forty-sixth to One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue. Due on judgment, $1,070; on prior mortgage, $6,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, F. X. Donoghue, referee, 685 Greenwich Street, east side, 101¼ feet north of Christopher Street, 20.8½ by 67.6, three-story and basement brick dwelling.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 20 Gouverneur Street and 279 Henry Street, forming northeast corner, 39.6 by 66.5 by 37.8 by 66.5, three-story brick buildings. Due on judgment, $9,500.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 98 Clinton Street, east side, 80.1 feet north of Delancey Street, 19.11 by 50, six-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $14,620.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., executor's sale, Columbia College leasehold of 53 West Forty-eighth Street, north side, 369.6 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By James Bleecker & Son, partition sale, Frederick Smyth, referee, 2,350 First Avenue, west side, 22.0½ feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.6 by 66.8, four-story brownstone building, with store.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, John A. Foley, referee, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Bradhurst Avenue, 125 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $8,950.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, William M. Hoes, referee, northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-second Street, 115 by 95.11, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Matthew J. McKeon to 56 Spring Street, south side, 75.9 feet east of Marion Street, 25.3 by 91 by 25 by 96.6

At 59 Liberty Street.—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sale, as follows: 456 Third Avenue, west side, 70 feet north of Thirty-first Street, 23.4 by 80, three-story brick tenement, with store; also 712 Third Avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Forty-fifth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, 25 by 60 by 95; also northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 65.6 by 100; also 224 East Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 285 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also, 182 Henry Street, south side, 47.8 feet east of Jefferson Street, 28.10 by 100, four-story and basement brick flat; also 107 Cumming Street, north side, 128.6½ feet west of Bedford Street, 21.4½ by 60 by irregular, five-story brick flat, with store; also 81 Madison Street, north side, extending to 35 New Bowery, 25 by 70.6 by irregular, four-story brick building, with two-story extension; also 61 Catharine Street, southeast corner of Monroe Street, 17.10 by 80, four-story brick building, with store; also 4 and 6 Monroe Street, adjoining, the first being a three-story brick store, 20.7 by 51.9 by 20.7 by 51.4, and the other a four-story brick front tenement, with stores, 25 by 61.6 by 25 by 59.5; also 658 Lexington Avenue, east side, 20 feet north of Fifty-fifth Street, 18.6 by 80, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 325 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling; also 1,328 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, 27.2 by 100, two four-story brick tenements; also Moss cottage, on Cottage Place, Long Branch, with plot 75.1 by 141.2 by 75.3 by 138.2.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans